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ABSTRACT

The teacher's guide outlines seven individual social studies units designed to help low achieving students develop reading and writing skills. Following a preface on reading and writing in the content area, material is divided into seven sections which cover the program units on religion, "isms," education, energy, technology, revolution, and consumerism. These themes use current events as a motivator to teach reading, writing, and social studies. The seven units are sequential in order of difficulty, beginning at the fourth grade level of readability. Project procedures and materials can be used for high school classes, individual study in alternative and continuing high schools, and adult education classes. Following a uniform format, sections include teacher instructions, a study guide, quizzes, a unit test, and answer keys for 11 exercises. (LP)

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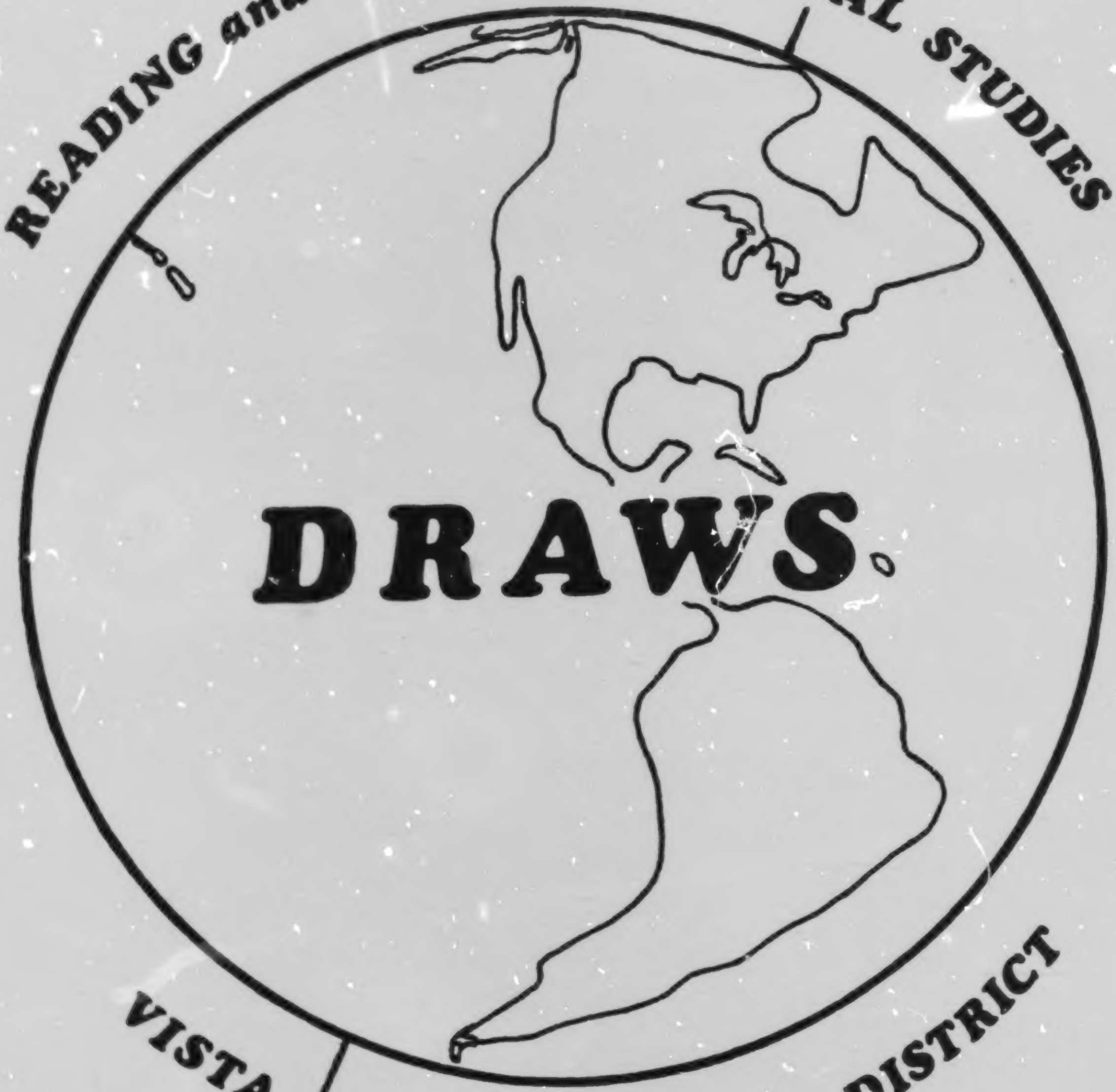
Development of READING and WRITING in SOCIAL STUDIES



DRAWS

VISTA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

TEACHER'S GUIDE

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DRAWS TEACHER'S GUIDE

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READING INSTRUCTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

FOR DRAWS

Some of the instructions for teaching reading in conjunction with the DRAWS material are found in the teacher's instructions for each theme. The purpose of this statement is to elaborate more on reading technique and procedure.

As the instructor starts each unit, the first task is to thoroughly review the word sounds. It is important for the students to be able to recognize these sounds as the units progress. Next pronounce and discuss the vocabulary words that will give the students the most trouble when they are reading. If you review the vocabulary words thoroughly, you will make the student feel more secure in the knowledge of the unit and avoid much stumbling over words.

Now you are ready to have a student begin to read in the unit. In most cases, limit the student to one paragraph of oral reading. If the student is having difficulty reading the material, there are several things you can do. In the first place, some students make great improvement by silently reading the sentences to themselves before reading it out loud. In many cases this technique helps the student smooth out his or her reading and eventually he/she will read the material without the silent reading. Other students will try to rush through the paragraph to impress their classmates. Remind these students to slow down and read each word. By slowing down, they will not only avoid missing words and mispronouncing words, they will also improve their comprehension.

Some students have English as a second language and may need some special help. Many of these students are very motivated to learn the English language. When it is their turn to read, the instructor can read the sentence and then have the given student repeat it after the instructor. After a short period of time, the student will become confident enough to strike off by him/herself.

Experience and test results related to the DRAWS project, show that the greatest teacher of reading is practice. The mere fact that the students are reading orally almost every day is going to result in improved reading ability and comprehension. You do not have to be a reading specialist to witness the improvements. It simply takes a concerned and caring instructor with much patience.

WRITING INSTRUCTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

FOR DRAWS

One of the main goals of the DRAWS program is to reinforce writing skills. In the DRAWS program, the instructor has many opportunities to work on the student's writing skills. The first chance comes with the vocabulary words at the beginning of each unit. As explained in the teacher's instructions for each theme, the instructor should break the vocabulary words down by syllables and then discuss the meanings of each word. Now the instructor can request that a student use the word in a complete sentence. As the semester progresses, the instructor may want to review the difficulty of the assignment by asking for compound sentences or compound-complex sentences. Whatever the assignment, this work will definitely improve both the vocabulary power of the student and his or her ability to write a complete sentence and express an idea or message.

In addition, the study guides, quizzes, and theme tests also provide ample opportunity for the instructor to work with students on answering questions using complete sentences. It may take a little time, but it is necessary to show the student that any answer that is not a complete statement is an incorrect answer.

In a short time, the students will get used to answering in complete sentences as opposed to the standard three or four word reply. The instructor should make note of the increased effort on the student's part in the area of writing by giving a double grade - one for content and one for grammatical style. This procedure does not have to be done with every paper, but if done occasionally, it will reap more effort on the student's part.

In conculsion, DRAWS provides the instructor with the materials to really build on a student's writing ability. Constant reminder and assurance of the importance of writing on the instructor's part, will almost guarantee the success of an increased writing ability for each student.

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS, INSTRUCTIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS FOR DRAWS

One of the most enjoyable aspects of the DRAWS program is the opportunity to relate current events to the students. On any given day, the instructor can open a daily newspaper and find some article that relates to the theme being studied. For example, the recent success of the space shuttle could be easily tied into the Technology Theme. The students, through their reading in the Technology Theme, can see the tremendous strides man has made in a short couple of hundred years. When the instructor uses present day events and then links them with what has already happened, even the most hesitant student begins to see the relevance in studying social studies.

It is very beneficial and interesting for the students to have the instructor set aside a portion of daily class, (possibly ten minutes at the beginning or end of the period) just to discuss current events. It is not necessary to cover only those current events that relate to the present theme. Any current events of interest may be covered. These short sessions will result in several things. In the first place, some of the current events will stimulate good class discussion and reactions. Even some of the most reserved students will volunteer their opinions on some of the controversial subjects. Secondly, the discussion and new awareness of the interest and values of current events, will lead the student to spend more time reading newspapers and magazines for his or her own knowledge and enjoyment.

Keeping this idea in mind, it is important for the instructor to have current newspapers and magazines in class, if possible, for the students to browse through. Thirdly, and maybe most importantly, the students, through their awareness of current events, will gain a better understanding of the world around them and its relationship to other lives and communities

EVALUATION AND OTHER INFORMATION FOR DRAWS

At the end of each unit in this teacher's manual is the important student Study Guide. Students take them home, study them, and review them for tests. Student test questions often come from the study guide or are similar to study guide questions. Having these study guides aide student self concept as he/she can get good grades just by answering and studying them. The study guides should be duplicated by the teacher for each student and each unit taught.

Table 1 demonstrates the success of the DRAWS program. At least one year's growth of academic learning took place in just one semester of the program. These students had not been growing in the tested areas of Social Studies, Reading Comprehension, and Language Mechanics but five to six months in a whole school year. Thus, the program at least doubled the rate of growth of the academically slow students, and, in some areas, was at least eight times more successful than the previous year's program.

Table 2 illustrates that the growth of the students in the DRAWS program was significant beyond the .05 level of confidence on the three subtests administered. It indicates the highly positive impact of the project towards the remediation of these students' assessed academic deficiencies.

RESULTS

Table 1

DRAWS

COMPREHENSIVE TEST OF BASIC SKILLS

Grade Equivalent Means for Project to Date

-Grade 10-

		Raw Score			Grade Equivalent		
	N	Pre	Post	Diff.	Pre	Post	Diff.
Social Studies (39 items)							
Fall - 1979	31	16.94	18.94	+2.00	9.1	10.1	+1.0
Spring - 1980	27	14.22	19.96	+5.74	7.2	10.4	+3.2
Fall - 1980	42	12.17	18.05	+5.88	5.6	9.8	+4.2
Spring - 1981	42	12.95	17.83	+4.88	5.9	9.7	+3.8
Fall - 1981	58	10.93	13.57	+2.64	5.0	6.7	+1.7
Reading Comprehension (45 items)							
Fall - 1979	31	15.16	18.87	+3.71	6.0	8.0	+2.0
Spring - 1980	53	16.43	20.89	+4.46	6.7	8.9	+2.2
Fall - 1980	57	12.51	21.00	+8.49	4.7	9.0	+4.3
Spring - 1981	39	13.33	18.03	+4.70	5.1	7.6	+2.5
Fall - 1981	71	11.73	17.66	+5.93	4.4	7.4	+3.0
Language Mechanics (20 items)							
Fall - 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring - 1980	36	12.33	13.64	+1.31	8.6	10.3	+1.7
Fall - 1980	49	9.41	13.67	+4.26	4.6	10.4	+5.8
Spring - 1981	34	11.24	14.21	+2.97	7.0	11.9	+4.9
Fall - 1981	54	9.28	12.19	+2.91	4.5	8.6	+4.1

RESULTS

DRAWS
COMPREHENSIVE TEST OF BASIC SKILLS

TABLE 2

			Raw Score			Percentile		
		N	Pre	Post	Diff.	Pre	Post	Diff.
Social Studies (39 items)								
Fall 1980	DRAWS	42	12.17	18.05	+ 5.88*	20	43	+23*
	Normed Group	42	12.17	12.62	+ .45	20	20	---
Spring 1981	DRAWS	42	12.95	17.83	+ 4.88*	21	38	+17*
	Normed Group	42	12.95	13.69	+ .74	21	21	---
Fall 1981	DRAWS	58	10.93	13.57	+ 2.64*	15	23	+ 8*
	Normed Group	58	10.93	11.42	+ .49	15	15	---
Reading Comprehension (45 items)								
Fall 1980	DRAWS	57	12.51	21.00	+ 8.49*	12	35	+23*
	Normed Group	57	12.51	13.41	+ .90	12	12	---
Spring 1981	DRAWS	39	13.33	18.03	+ 4.70*	12	22	+10*
	Normed Group	39	13.33	13.62	+ .29	12	12	---
Fall 1981	DRAWS	71	11.73	17.66	+ 5.93*	9	24	+15*
	Normed Group	71	11.73	12.16	+ .43	9	9	---
Language Mechanics (20 items)								
Fall 1980	DRAWS	49	9.41	13.67	+ 4.26*	19	50	+ 31*
	Normed Group	57	9.41	9.71	+ .30	19	19	---
Spring 1981	DRAWS	34	11.24	14.21	+ 2.97*	29	52	+ 23*
	Normed Group	34	11.24	11.45	+ .62	29	29	---
Fall 1981	DRAWS	54	9.28	12.19	+ 2.91*	18	36	+ 18*
	Normed Group	54	9.28	9.51	+ .23	18	18	---

*Significance: $< .05$

RELIGION THEME

The instructor should start the Religion theme with a current example of "religion" in the news today. One example could be the recent situation in Iran.

According to the leaders of that country, they are returning their country to the Islamic faith. One of the things that was necessary for this to happen was to rid the country of the Shah. The Shah, according to the leaders, did not represent true Islamic ideals. What happens next is now history.

Why is religion so important in some countries, yet hardly mentioned in others? How long has man been worshipping gods? What new directions will religion take in our modern world?

The Religion theme covers a wide variety of material. It is important for the instructor to stick close to the routine of word sounds, vocabulary, study guides, spelling tests, oral reading, and quizzes from the very beginning. The following set of instructions will explain to the instructors what to do in the preceding areas. This same routine will be followed in the seven themes that follow Religion.

Finally, it should be noted that the Religion theme has many vocabulary words. These vocabulary words are necessary to aid in a better understanding of the material.

DAY 1

A. Introduce word sounds in the introduction on Page 1. Explain to the students that the word sounds will be found at the beginning of each unit. By becoming familiar with the word sounds, reading will become easier for the students. Sound out each word sound. Ask students to give you words using the word sounds that they can think of. Write the words on the chalkboard and underline the word sound part. (10 Min.)

B. Review the vocabulary words in the introduction on Page 1. Pronounce each vocabulary word and have students repeat after you. Next, write each vocabulary word on the board, break it down into syllables and discuss its meaning. Inform students that there will be a spelling test over these words tomorrow. (30 Min.)

C. Students will now orally read the introduction beginning on Page 1. Start with each student reading only one paragraph. Inform class that all students will read regardless of their level or skill. At first, there may be some dissatisfaction with this idea, but students will soon accept it. Be sure to call on everyone in your class. You may note words that students stumble on and review the word's meaning if it is not already included in the vocabulary list. Discuss material read if there is student interest or the need for clarification. (15 Min.)

D. Assign study guide #1 for homework. Make sure students are using complete sentences to answer the questions where appropriate. Inform students that there will be a quiz over the introduction study guide tomorrow.

DAY 2

A. Administer spelling test over vocabulary words in the introduction. Pronounce the words clearly and slowly for the students. Make sure the room is quiet when this is being done. Students should exchange papers when finished and the spelling tests can be graded by calling on students to orally spell the words without looking at their papers. Repeat this procedure with each spelling test. Collect papers and keep a record of their spelling progress. (15 Min.)

DAY 2 continued

B. Review the "introduction" study guide. The quiz will be composed of material from the study guide. Call on students to read their answers. This approach may help them to be more careful in locating their answers. (10 Min.)

C. Administer introduction quiz. (25 Min.)

DAY 3

A. Review answers to quiz on introduction. Remind students to save quizzes since the Religion Test will be written from the unit quizzes. You may want to suggest that the students keep a notebook of their study guides and quizzes for each theme. (10 Min.)

B. Review unit 1 word sounds. Follow normal procedure. (5 Min.)

C. Review unit 1 vocabulary words. Follow normal procedure. (20 Min.)

D. Assign the 18 unit 1 vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow.

E. As a class, orally read unit 1. (20 Min.)

DAY 4

A. Administer spelling test on unit 1 vocabulary. Follow normal procedures. (15 Min.)

B. Distribute unit 1 study guide. Walk around class aiding students with the more severe reading and writing problems. (25 Min.)

C. Review correct answers to study guide 1. (15 Min.)

D. Ask students to study study guide 1 for a quiz tomorrow.

DAY 5

A. Administer unit 1 quiz. (30 Min.)

B. Review unit 2 word sounds. (10 Min.)

DAY 5 continued

C. Review unit 2 vocabulary words. (15 Min.)

D. Assign unit 2 vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow.

DAY 6

A. Administer unit 2 spelling test. (10 Min.)

B. As a class, orally read unit 2. (10 Min.)

C. Distribute study guide #2. (20 Min.)

D. Review answers to study guide #2. (10 Min.)

E. Inform students that there will be a quiz over unit 2 tomorrow.

DAY 7

A. Administer unit #2 quiz. (25 Min.)

B. Review correct answers to unit #2 quiz. (10 Min.)

DAY 8

A. Explain to students that we are now going to study the founder of the Islamic religion. Review the Mohammed reading vocabulary words. (15 Min.)

B. Ask students to read the Mohammed article to themselves trying to remember as much of what they read as possible. (40 Min.)

DAY 9

A. Distribute the Mohammed study guide. (20 Min.)

B. Review correct answers to Mohammed study guide. (10 Min.)

C. Administer Mohammed quiz. (20 Min.)

DAY 10

A. Begin unit 3 on Christianity. Review word sounds in unit 3. (10 Min.)

B. Review vocabulary words 1-14. Follow normal procedure. Assign these words for a spelling test tomorrow. (10 MIn.)

C. Orally read and discuss about one half of unit 3. (15 Min.)

D. Distribute the first two pages of unit 3 study guide. (25 Min.) Student should finish study guide for homework.

DAY 11

A. Administer spelling test over words 1-14 in unit 3. (15 Min.)

B. Review vocabulary words 15-28. (15 Min.) Assign these words for a spelling test tomorrow.

C. Review correct answers for first two pages of unit 3 study guide. (15 Min.)

DAY 12

A. Administer spelling test over vocabulary words 15-28. (15 Min.)

B. Finish orally reading unit 3. (10 Min.)

C. Distribute remainder of unit 3 study guide. (30 Min. Assign for homework if not complete.

DAY 13

A. Review answers to part two of unit 3 study guide. (15 Min.)

B. Go back over questions in part one of unit 3 study guide. (10 Min.)

C. Review unit 3 vocabulary words for the quiz. (10 Min.)

D. Tell students to study for a quiz over unit 3 tomorrow. It will be longer than previous quizzes.

DAY 14

A. Field any last minute questions over unit 3. (10 Min.)

B. Administer unit 3 quiz. (40 Min.)

DAY 15

A. Discuss unit 3 quiz and quiz results. (10 Min.)

B. Introduce word sounds in unit 4. (10 Min.)

C. Review unit 4 vocabulary words. (20 Min.) Assign these vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow.

DAY 16

A. Administer unit 4 spelling test. (20 Min.)

B. Orally read unit 4. (15 Min.)

C. Distribute unit 4 study guide. (15 Min.) Finish unit 4 study guide for homework.

DAY 17

A. Review unit 4 study guide with the class. (15 Min.)

B. Distribute quiz over unit 4. (35 Min.)

DAY 18

A. Review all quizzes and vocabulary in Religion theme in preparation for the Religion test tomorrow.

DAY 19

A. Take Religion theme final test.

Short Answer (answer each question with complete sentences.)

1. What is polytheism?

2. What is monotheism?

3. Where do we get most of our information about the ancient Hebrews?

4. What was the main belief of the religion called Judaism?

5. Who was Moses?

6. When did the Pharoah let the Hebrews leave Egypt?

7. What were the Ten Commandments?

8. What country turned out to be the "Promised Land"?

9. What did the prophet Amos teach?

Page 2 - Religion Study Guide Introduction

Vocabulary (use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.)

wandering -

persuade -

bondage -

predicted -

inhabited -

Answer the following questions with complete sentences.

1. Where do we find the record of Jesus' life and teachings?

2. Who helped Jesus spread the word of God?

3. What did Jesus preach was the best way to serve God?

4. Why did the chief priests fear Jesus?

5. Why was Jesus put to death on the cross?

6. Who betrayed Jesus?

7. How did the resurrection transform (change) Jesus' disciples?

8. What does the term "Catholic" mean?

9. List three ways the church received its' wealth.
   a)
   b)
   c)

10. What were indulgences?

11. Who was Martin Luther?

12. What were the Ninety-Five Theses?

13. What is meant by the term "excommunicated"?

14. Why were people called Protestants?

15. What did Ulrich Zwingli preach against?

16. How was Zwingli stricter than Luther in teaching the scriptures?

17. What caused Calvin to reform the church?

18. What does "predestination" mean?

19. Who was responsible for the church's fall in England?

20. Why was the king of England seeking to end his marriage to Catherine?

21. Why was the pope not eager to give the king of England a divorce?

22. What did Charles the Fifth threaten to do if the king of England divorced Catherine?

23. Why was the Archbishop of Canterbury appointed?

24. Why was the king of England excommunicated from the church?

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

excommunicated -

eternal -

justify -

pamphlet -

dilemma -

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. Why were the leaders of Mecca afraid of Mohammed?

2. What inspired Mohammed to spread the word of Allah?

3. How important is the Koran?

4. What must a faithful Moslem do every single day?

5. List three teachings of the Koran.

6. What is a mosque?

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

recite -

inspired -

persecuted -

vision -

Modern Changes in Religion - Study Guid

Answer the following questions with complete sentences.

1. What are some traditions of the past that have disappeared from the church?

2. What is the most dramatic change religion has undergone?

3. How has the "age of automation" influenced religion?

4. When did the revolution in religion for youth happen?

5. Why were some youths turning to Jesus in the 1960's?

6. How did the Jesus movement affect parents?

7. What types of young people were attracted to the Jesus movement?

8. What is a cult?

9. How does a cult differ from a religion?

10. Describe the commitments required of a cult member?

Short Answer continued

11. Why must members of the Hare Krishna cult break all bonds with the outside world?

12. Name one of the "violent cult" movements.

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

erase -

competition -

literature -

communes -

rejected -

Short Answer (answer each question with complete sentences.)

1. What contributions did the early Hebrews give mankind?

2. What does "ethical monotheism" mean?

3. What is contained in the Old Testament?

4. What is the Torah?

5. What is a rabbi?

6. What is a synagogue?

7. Describe Yom Kippur.

8. How long does Hanukkah last?

Vocabulary (use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

observance -

sabbath -

plague -

contribution -

Fill In The Blanks

1. Mohammed was born in a city called ____________
2. The Arabs had a temple in Mecca called __________
3. The holy book of Islam is known as the __________
4. Mohammed's wife's name was ______________ and his uncle was called _______________________
5. The departure from Mecca to Medina is known as the _______________________
6. The holy war is sometimes called the ____________

Short Answer (Use complete sentences.)

1. Why did Mohammed have much leisure time during his 20's and 30's?

2. Before Mohammed arrived, what were the Arabs worshipping?

3. When Mohammed fell into a trance, what did he feel he had been called to do?

4. Why did many people dislike the ideas of Mohammed?

5. Once, when Mohammed was frightened for his life, what did he do?

6. What did Mohammed teach his people?

7. What happened to Mohammed around the age of 50 that changed his thoughts and influence?

8. After Mohammed reached Medina, what kind of change did historians begin to see in his character?

Short Answer continued

9. What happened after Mohammed began to fight and win some battles?

10. Before Mohammed died, how much of the world had he conquered?

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

caravans -

trance -

receptive -

finance -

Short Answer (answer each question with complete sentences.)

1. What is polytheism?

Polytheism is the belief in more than one god.

2. What is monotheism?

Monotheism is the belief in one god.

3. Where do we get most of our information about the ancient Hebrews?

We get most of our information from the Bible.

4. What was the main belief of the religion called Judaism?

The main belief was that someday a messiah would come and guide them.

5. Who was Moses?

Moses was a great prophet who lead the Hebrews from bondage under the Pharoah.

6. When did the Pharoah let the Hebrews leave Egypt?

He let them leave after the tenth plague that Moses had predicted.

7. What were the Ten Commandments?

The Ten Commandments were laws by which the people of Israel were to obey and live their lives.

8. What country turned out to be the "Promised Land"?

The country of Palestine turned out to be the "promised land'.

9. What did the prophet Amos teach?

Amos taught that Jehovah belonged to all men.

Page 2 - Religion Study Guide Introduction

Vocabulary (use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.)

wandering -

persuade -

bondage -

predicted -

inhabited -

Short Answer (answer each question with complete sentences.)

1. What contributions did the early Hebrews give mankind?

   The chief contributions of the Hebrews to mankind is religion.

2. What does "ethical monotheism" mean?

   Ethical monotheism is the worship of one god.

3. What is contained in the Old Testament?

   The Old Testament contains the story of the Hebrews.

4. What is the Torah?

   The Torah is the Jewish holy book.

5. What is a rabbi?

   A rabbi is a Jewish high priest.

6. What is a synagogue?

   A synagogue is a temple of worship for the Jewish people.

7. Describe Yom Kippur.

   Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year for the Jews. They are supposed to fast for 24 hours and also confess their sins.

8. How long does Hanukkah last?

   Hanukkah usually lasts eight days.

Vocabulary (use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

observance -

sabbath -

plague -

contribution -

Answer the following questions with complete sentences.

1. What are some traditions of the past that have disappeared from the church?

   People may wear what they wish to church. The Bible is no longer the standard book from which man recites his daily rituals.

2. What is the most dramatic change religion has undergone?

   The most dramatic change in religion has been the competition of the different faiths to attract followers.

3. How has the "age of automation" influenced religion?

   People can now worship at home through their televisions

4. When did the revolution in religion for youth happen?

   The revolution in religion for youth came in the late sixties and early seventies.

5. Why were some youths turning to Jesus in the 1960's?

   They had burned themselves out with drugs and sex. They were seeking an inner self-strengthening.

6. How did the Jesus movement affect parents?

   Some of the parents were frightened. Others thought the youth of America had found a new drug.

7. What types of young people were attracted to the Jesus movement?

   Runaways, children on drugs, and dropouts were attracted to the Jesus movement.

8. What is a cult?

   A cult is a system or community of religious worship.

9. How does a cult differ from a religion?

   A cult is a very obsessive devotion to a person or an ideal. It usually takes up the total life of a person.

10. Describe the commitments (requirements) required of a cult member.

    A cult member usually has to "give up" everything for the "family".

Short Answer continued

11. Why must members of the Hare Krishna cult break all bonds with the outside world?

    The only hand of love was to be that of loving god.

12. Name one of the "violent cult" movements.

    The "Manson Family" is one example of a violent cult movement.

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

erase -

competition -

literature -

communes -

rejected -

33

Islam - Study Guide

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. Why were the leaders of Mecca afraid of Mohammed?

   The leaders of Mecca thought that some people might stop making trips to Mecca to worship idols due to Mohammed's teachings.

2. What inspired Mohammed to spread the word of Allah?

   Mohammed's visit by the angel Gabriel inspired him to spread the word of Allah.

3. How important is the Koran?

   It is the most important religious book of Islam.

4. What must a faithful Moslem do every single day?

   He must pledge himself to Allah and pray five times a day facing toward the city of Mecca.

5. List three teachings of the Koran.

   No worshipping of idols, no mistreating fellow Moslems, and Moslems cannot gamble.

6. What is a mosque?

   A Mosque is a place of worship for the modern day moslem.

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

recite -

inspired -

persecuted -

vision -

Christianity - Study Guide

Answer the following questions with complete sentences.

1. Where do we find the record of Jesus' life and teachings?

   We find this information in the New Testament of the Bible.

2. Who helped Jesus spread the word of God?

   The Apostles helped Jesus spread the word of God.

3. What did Jesus preach was the best way to serve God?

   Jesus preached that the best way to serve God was to follow the Ten Commandments.

4. Why did the chief priests fear Jesus?

   They feared Jesus would proclaim himself king and start a revolt against the Romans.

5. Why was Jesus put to death on the cross?

   He was charged with treason and stirring up opposition against the ruling Romans.

6. Who betrayed Jesus?

   A man named Judas betrayed Jesus.

7. How did the resurrection transform (change) Jesus' disciples?

   Jesus' resurrection transformed his disciples from a defeated little band of Jewish followers into an agressive team of apostles.

8. What does the term "Catholic" mean?

   Catholic means universal because all people of Western Europe belonged to it.

9. List three ways the church received its' wealth.

   a) *Bishops had to pay a fee for their appointment.*

   b) *The church required a separate tax for the building of churches.*

   c) *The church also collected money for indulgences.*

10. What were indulgences?

    Indulgences were paid for sins that had been committed.

11. Who was Martin Luther?

Martin Luther was a professor of theology at the University of Wittenberg.

12. What were the Ninety-Five Theses?

The Ninety-Five Theses were ninety-five oppositions to the sale of indulgences.

13. What is meant by the term "excommunicated"?

Excommunicated means to be "kicked out" of the Catholic church.

14. Why were people called Protestants?

People were called Protestants because they "protested" against the Catholic church.

15. What did Ulrich Zwingli preach against?

The sale of indulgences & no singing of hymns in church.

16. How was Zwingli stricter than Luther in teaching the scriptures?

He would not have any statues or crucifixes in the church or home.

17. What caused Calvin to reform the church?

Humanistic writings influenced him to get more involved with church reforms.

18. What does "predestination" mean?

Our lives have already been planned. Predestination is the belief that someone has already made a decision for you as to where you will go (heaven or hell).

19. Who was responsible for the church's fall in England?

Henry the VIII was responsible for the downfall of the church in England.

20. Why was the king of England seeking to end his marriage to Catherine?

Catherine had not given him a male heir to the throne.

21. Why was the pope not eager to give the king of England a divorce?

He did not want to anger Charles the Fifth and the followers of the Catholic church.

22. What did Charles the Fifth threaten to do if the king of England divorced Catherine?

Charles the Fifth threatened violence upon Italy.

23. Why was the Archbishop of Canterbury appointed?

He was appointed because the king had dismissed the Cardinal in England.

24. Why was the king of England excommunicated from the church?

He married Anne Boleyn.

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

excommunicated -

eternal -

justify -

pamphlet -

dilemma -

Fill In The Blanks

1. Mohammed was born in a city called *Mecca*
2. The Arabs had a temple in Mecca called *Kibbah*
3. The holy book of Islam is known as the *Koran*
4. Mohammed's wife's name was *Khadija* and his uncle was called *Abu Talib*
5. The departure from Mecca to Medina is known as the *Hegria (flight)*
6. The holy war is sometimes called the *Jihad*

Short Answer (Use complete sentences.)

1. Why did Mohammed have much leisure time during his 20's and 30's?
   Mohammed had a very wealthy wife.
2. Before Mohammed arrived, what were the Arabs worshipping?
   The Arabs were worshipping demon-like deities.
3. Whem Mohammed fell into a trance, what did he feel he had been called to do?
   Mohammed felt he had been called to spread the word of Allah.
4. Why did many people dislike the ideas of Mohammed?
   Many people felt that Mohammed's ideas would stop the flow of visits to Mecca.
5. Once, when Mohammed was frightened for his life, what did he do?
   He publically denied his faith.
6. What did Mohammed teach his people?
   Mohammed taught his people to be kind, have patience, and work hard.
7. What happened to Mohammed around the age of 50 that changed his thoughts and influence?
   At the age of 50, Mohammed's wife and uncle died.
8. After Mohammed reached Medina, what kind of change did historians begin to see in his character?
   Mohammed became much more interested in politics.

Short Answer continued

9. According to the followers of Mohammed, what was the greatest glory that could come to themselves?

The greatest glory was to die fighting in the cause of God, the holy war (Jihad)

10. Before Mohammed died, how much of the world had he conquered?

Mohammed had conquered half the known world.

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

caravans - *The traders took many caravans (trips) across the desert.*

trance - *The doctor put his patient in a trance.*

receptive - *The boy was receptive (open) to the idea.*

finance - *The bank would not finance the loan for the new house.*

Religion Theme

Introduction Quiz

True/False

1. ______Early men thought that strange faces existed in rocks and trees.

2. ______ Polytheism is the belief in one god.

3. ______ The early Hebrews worshipped Moses, a god they felt only belonged to them.

4. ______ The "Promised Land" turned out to be Palestine.

5. ______ Many Hebrews wanted to return to Egypt once they had escaped.

Short Answer (answer each question with a complete sentence)

1. What is monotheism?

2. What were the Ten Commandments?

3. What was the main belief of the religion called Judaism?

4. What did the prophet Amos teach?

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. accounts -

2. prophets -

3. predicted -

4. resources -

Unit 1 Quiz - Judaism

Part I. True or False

1. The faith of Judaism is widespread all over the world today.

   ______

2. A belief in many gods is known as monotheism.

   ______

3. The Old Testament was given to Moses by God.

   ______

4. The Torah is considered very sacred.

   ______

5. The rabbi is considered the head of the Jewish church.

   ______

6. Yom Kippur is observed during Christmas.

   ______

7. The holiest day of the year for Jews is called Yom Kippur.

   ______

Part II Fill In The Blanks

1. The temple of worship for the Jewish people is called a ________________________

2. During the Passover, Jews eat ________________________ (unleavened bread).

3. Hanukkah is usually observed for ___________ days.

Part III Short Answer (Use complete sentences for each.)

1. What is a rabbi?

2. Describe Yom Kippur.

3. Explain "ethical monotheism".

Vocabulary (Use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.)

1. plague -

2. sabbath -

3. observance -

Unit 2 Quiz - Islam
Religion

Part I. Fill-In The Blanks

1. Followers of Islam are known as ______________________________

2. The Islamic name for God is ___________________________________

3. The ________________ is known as the sacred book of the moslems.

4. _____________________ became the center of worship for people of Islamic faith.

5. A _________________ is the place of worship for followers of Mohammed.

Part II. Short Answer. Use complete sentences.

1. Why were the leaders of Mecca afraid of Mohammed?

2. What inspired Mohammed to spread the word of Allah?

3. What must a faithful moslem do every single day?

4. What is one teaching of the Islamic sacred book?

44

Part III Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. pilgrimages -

2. persecuted -

3. recite -

4. inspired -

Unit 3 Quiz - Christianity

Part I True and False

1. Jesus wrote the New Testament. _____

2. Jesus preached that man should obey the Ten Commandments.

   _____

3. The sale of indulgences did not bring in much money. _____

4. Indulgences were sold for sins that already had been committed or for sins that may be committed in the future.

   _____

5. There was no opposition to the sale of indulgences in Germany.

   _____

6. Martin Luther felt that all men could get into heaven if they had faith.

   _____

7. Charles the Fifth forgave Martin Luther for heresy. _____

8. Martin Luther posted the Ninety-Five Theses. _____

9. Henry the Eighth wanted to divorce Catherine because she couldn't have children.

   _____

10. Henry the Eighth did not challenge the teachings of the church.

    _____

11. The pope gladly ended Henry the Eighth's marriage to Catherine.

    _____

12. Charles the Fifth threatened to attack Rome of Henry the Eighth's marriage was ended.

    _____

13. Henry the Eighth broke with the church and established his own church in England.

    _____

Part II Short Answer. Answer each with a complete sentence.

1. What did Jesus preach were the greatest commandments?

2. Why did the chief priests fear Jesus?

3. Who betrayed Jesus?

4. How did the resurrection change Jesus' disciples?

5. List two ways the church received its' wealth.

   a)

   b)

6. What does the term "Catholic" mean?

7. What is meant by the term "excommunication"?

8. Why was the pope not ready to give the king of England a divorce?

9. How was Zwingli stricter than Luther in teaching the scriptures?

10. Why was the king of England excommunicated from the church?

Part III Fill In The Blanks

1. Money paid for sins committed was called ______________________________.

2. Teachings against the church were known as ____________________________.

Fill In The Blanks (continued)

3. People who protested against the Roman Catholic Church became known as ____________________

4. Zwingli objected to the singing of ____________________.

5. Calvin believed that the ______________ was more important than what the church taught.

Part IV. Vocabulary (Use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.

1. devout -

2. harsh -

3. resistance -

4. justify -

5. disciple -

Unit 4 Quiz - Modern Changes In Religion

Part I. True and False

1. Most modern church services still last the entire day on Sunday.

____

2. Churches today have more social activities within the religion.

____

3. Religion has not been affected by automation.

____

4. Tradition has been played down by many churches of today.

____

5. The Jesus Movement started because of the war in Vietnam.

____

6. Many parents rejected the Jesus Movement as another "spaced-out" drug their children were using.

____

7. The Jesus Movement died after the war in Vietnam was over.

____

8. The Jesus Movement helped some youths find an identity and a feeling of self-worth.

____

Part II. Fill-In The Blank

1. A system, community, or religious worship with an obsessive devotion is called a ____________________.

2. The children of __________________ are separated from their parents.

3. The Manson family and Guyana suicides were influenced to commit acts of ________________________.

Part III. Short Answer (Use complete sentences to answer each.)

1. What traditions of the past have disappeared from the modern church?

2. How has the "age of automation" influenced religion?

3. Why were some youths turning to Jesus in the 1960's?

Short answer continued.

4. What types of young people were attracted to the Jesus Movement?

5. What effect has the Jesus Movement had on young people of today?

6. What is a cult?

7. Why must members of the Hare Krishna cult break all bonds with the outside world?

8. How does a cult differ from a religion?

Part IV. Vocabulary (Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. rigorous -

2. tradition -

3. electronic -

4. dramatic -

Religion Theme

Introduction Quiz

True/False

1. TRUE Early men thought that strange faces existed in rocks and trees.

2. FALSE Polytheism is the belief in one god.

3. FALSE The early Hebrews worshipped Moses, a god they felt only belonged to them.

4. TRUE The "Promised Land" turned out to be Palestine.

5. TRUE Many Hebrews wanted to return to Egypt once they had escaped.

Short Answer (answer each question with a complete sentence)

1. What is monotheism?

   Monotheism is the belief in one god.

2. What were the Ten Commandments?
   The Ten Commandments were laws by which the people of Isreal were to obey and live their lives.

3. What was the main belief of the religion called Judaism?

   The main belief of Judaism was that someday a messiah would come and guide them.

4. What did the prophet Amos teach?
   Amos taught that Jehovah was a God that belonged to all men.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. accounts -

2. prophets -

3. predicted -

4. resources

Unit 1 Quiz - Judaism

Part I. True or False

1. The faith of Judaism is widespread all over the world today.

TRUE

2. A belief in many gods is known as monotheism.

FALSE

3. The Old Testament was given to Moses by God.

FALSE

4. The Torah is considered very sacred.

TRUE

5. The rabbi is considered the head of the Jewish church.

FALSE

6. Yom Kippur is observed during Christmas.

FALSE

7. The holiest day of the year for Jews is called Yom Kippur.

TRUE

Part II Fill In The Blanks

1. The temple of worship for the Jewish people is called a *Synagogue*
2. During the Passover, Jews eat *Matzo* (unleavened bread).
3. Hanukkah is usually observed for *Eight* days.

Part III Short Answer (Use complete sentences for each.)

1. What is a rabbi?

   A rabbi is a Jewish high priest.

2. Describe Yom Kippur.

   Yom Kippur is a very holy day for the Jews. They fast for 24 hours and also confess their sins.

3. Explain "ethical monotheism".

   Ethical monotheism is the belief in one god.

Vocabulary (Use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences

1. plague -

2. sabbath -

3. observance -

Unit 2 Quiz - Islam

Part I. Fill-In The Blanks

1. Followers of Islam are known as *Moslems*

2. The Islamic name for God is *Allah*

3. The *Koran* is known as the sacred book of the moslems.

4. *Mecca* became the center of worship for people of Islamic faith.

5. A *Mosque* is the place of worship for followers of Mohammed.

Part II. Short Answer. Use complete sentences.

1. Why were the leaders of Mecca afraid of Mohammed?

   The leaders of Mecca thought that due to the teaching of Mohammed, people would stop coming to Mecca to worship idols.

2. What inspired Mohammed to spread the word of Allah?

   The angle Gabriel inspired Mohammed to spread the word of Allah.

3. What must a faithful moslem do every single day?

   A faithful Moslem must pledge his support to Allah and pray five times a day facing Mecca.

4. What is one teaching of the Islamic sacred book?

   No gambling, no mistreatment of fellow Moslems, no more than four (4) wives.

Part III Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. pilgrimages -

2. persecuted -

3. recite -

4. inspired -

Unit 3 Quiz - Christianity

Part I True and False

1. Jesus wrote the New Testament. False

2. Jesus preached that man should obey the Ten Commandments.

   TRUE

3. The sale of indulgences did not bring in much money. FALSE

4. Indulgences were sold for sins that already had been committed or for sins that may be committed in the future.

   TRUE

5. There was no opposition to the sale of indulgences in Germany.

   FALSE

6. Martin Luther felt that all men could get into heaven if they had faith.

   TRUE

7. Charles the Fifth forgave Martin Luther for heresy. FALSE

8. Martin Luther posted the Ninety-Five Theses. TRUE

9. Henry the Eighth wanted to divorce Catherine because she couldn't have children.

   TRUE

10. Henry the Eighth did not challenge the teachings of the church.

    TRUE

11. The pope gladly ended Henry the Eighth's marriage to Catherine.

    FALSE

12. Charles the Fifth threatened to attack Rome of Henry the Eighth's marriage was ended.

    TRUE

13. Henry the Eighth broke with the church and established his own church in England.

    TRUE

Part II Short Answer. Answer each with a complete sentence.

1. What did Jesus preach were the greatest commandments?

He taught that the greatest commandments were to love God with all your being and to love your neighbor as yourself.

2. Why did the chief priests fear Jesus?

The chief priests feared Jesus might start a revolt against the leaders.

3. Who betrayed Jesus?

Judas betrayed Jesus.

4. How did the resurrection change Jesus' disciples?

5. List two ways the church received its' wealth.

a) Tributes from kings and lords

b) Bishops paod a fee on their appointments

6. What does the term "Catholic" mean?

Catholic means "universal" because all people of Western Europe belonged to the Catholic church.

7. What is meant by the term "excommunication"?

Excommunication means to be "kicked out" of the church.

8. Why was the pope not ready to give the king of England a divorce?

It would upset Charles the Fifth and the followers of the Catholic church.

9. How was Zwingli stricter than Luther in teaching the scriptures?

He did now want his followers to sing hymns.

10. Why was the king of England excommunicated from the church?

He married Anne Boylen.

Part III Fill In The Blanks

1. Money paid for sins committed was called Indulgences.

2. Teachings against the church were known as Heresey.

Fill In The Blanks (continued)

3. People who protested against the Roman Catholic Church became known as Protestants

4. Zwingli objected to the singing of Hymns (songs).

5. Calvin believed that the Bible was more important than what the church taught.

Part IV. Vocabulary (Use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.

1. devout -

2. harsh -

3. resistance -

4. justify -

5. disciple -

Unit 4 Quiz - Modern Changes In Religion

Part I. True and False

1. Most modern church services still last the entire day on Sunday.
FALSE

2. Churches today have more social activities within the religion.
TRUE

3. Religion has not been affected by automation.
FALSE

4. Tradition has been played down by many churches of today.
TRUE

5. The Jesus Movement started because of the war in Vietnam.
FALSE

6. Many parents rejected the Jesus Movement as another "spaced-out" drug their children were using.
TRUE

7. The Jesus Movement died after the war in Vietnam was over.
FALSE

8. The Jesus Movement helped some youths find an identity and a feeling of self-worth.
TRUE

Part II. Fill-In The Blank

1. A system or community or religious worship with an obsessive devotion is called a *Cult*.
2. The children of *Hare Krishna* are separated from their parents.
3. The Manson family and Guyana suicides were influenced to commit acts of *Violence*.

Part III. Short Answer (Use complete sentences to answer each.)

1. What traditions of the past have disappeared from the modern church?

   People can wear what they please to church. Services are no longer all day.

2. How has the "age of automation" influenced religion?

   The "age of automation" has brought religion to the home through television.

3. Why were some youths turning to Jesus in the 1960's?

   They were burned out on drugs and sex.

Short answer continued.

4. What types of young people were attracted to the Jesus Movement?

   Runaways, dropouts, and Vietnam veterans were all attracted to the Jesus movement.

5. What effect has the Jesus Movement had on young people of today?

   It has encouraged many of them to take up other causes such as energy conservation and pollution control.

6. What is a cult?

   A system or religious worship with an obsessive devotion.

7. Why must members of the Hare Krishna cult break all bonds with the outside world?

   They believed that only the hand of love was to be that of loving God.

8. How does a cult differ from a religion?

   A cult is a fanatical devotion which often destroys the person. A religion is more organized and structured and not so demanding.

Part IV. Vocabulary (Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. rigorous -

2. tradition -

3. electronic -

4. dramatic -

Religion Theme Test*

I. TRUE/FALSE

_______ Polytheism is the belief in one god.

_______ Many Hebrews wanted to return to Egypt once they had escaped.

_______ The Old Testament was given to Moses by God.

_______ The Torah is considered very sacred.

_______ The rabbi is considered the head of the Jewish church.

_______ The holiest day of the year for Jews is called Yom Kippur.

_______ The sale of indulgences did not bring in much money.

_______ Indulgences were sometimes sold for sins of the future.

_______ There was no opposition to the sale of indulgences in Germany.

_______ Martin Luther posted the Ninety-Five Theses.

_______ Everyone could read the Bible.

_______ Charles V forgave Martin Luther for heresy.

_______ Henry the Eighth wanted to divorce Catherine because she couldn't have children.

_______ The pope gladly ended Henry the Eighth's marriage to Catherine.

_______ Henry the Eighth broke with the church and established his own church in England.

_______ Religion has not been affected by automation.

_______ Tradition has been played down by many churches of today.

_______ The Jesus Movement started because of the war in Vietnam.

______ The Jesus Movement died after the war in Vietnam was over.

______ The Jesus Movement helped some youths find an identity and a feeling of self-worth.

II. SHORT ANSWER - USE COMPLETE SENTENCES

1. What is monotheism?

2. What was the main belief of the religion called Judaism?

3. What must a faithful Moslem do every single day?

4. What did Jesus preach was the best way to serve God?

5. Who betrayed Jesus?

6. What does the term "Catholic" mean?

II. Short Answer continued

7. Why did kings and merchants challenge the church?

8. What is meant by the term "excommunication"?

9. Why was the pope not eager to give the king of England a divorce?

10. What traditions of the past have disappeared from the modern church?

11. Why were some youths turning to Jesus.

12. How can cults influence the lifestyles of it's members?

13. How does a cult differ from a religion?

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The temple of worship for the Jews is called a

____________________.

2. Followers of Islam are known as ____________________.

3. The ________________ is known as the sacred book of the Moslems.

4. Money paid for sins committed was called ______________.

5. Protestants were people who protested against the

______________ ________________.

6. Calvin's belief that our lives had already been planned was called ______________________.

7. A system or community or religious worship with an obsessive devotion is called a _________________.

IV. USE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY WORDS IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE

1. recite -

2. repent -

3. replacement -

4. resistance -

5. harsh

IV. Vocabulary continued

6. devout -

7. supreme -

8. frequently -

9. convert -

10. rigorous -

11. predicted -

Religion Theme Test

KEY**

I. TRUE/FALSE

FALSE Polytheism is the belief in one god.

TRUE Many Hebrews wanted to return to Egypt once they had escaped.

FALSE The Old Testament was given to Moses by God.

TRUE The Torah is considered very sacred.

FALSE The rabbi is considered the head of the Jewish church.

TRUE The holiest day of the year for Jews is called Yom Kippur.

FALSE The sale of indulgences did not bring in much money.

TRUE Indulgences were sometimes sold for sins of the future.

FALSE There was no opposition to the sale of indulgences in Germany.

TRUE Martin Luther posted the Ninety-Five Theses.

FALSE Everyone could read the Bible.

FALSE Charles $\overline{V}$ forgave Martin Luther for heresy.

FALSE Henry the Eighth wanted to divorce Catherine because she couldn't have children.

FALSE The pope gladly ended Henry the Eighth's marriage to Catherine.

TRUE Henry the Eighth broke with the church and established his own church in England.

FALSE Religion has not been affected by automation.

TRUE Tradition has been played down by many churches of today.

FALSE The Jesus Movement started because of the war in Vietnam.

FALSE The Jesus Movement died after the war in Vietnam was over.

TRUE The Jesus Movement helped some youths find an identity and a feeling of self-worth.

II. SHORT ANSWER - USE COMPLETE SENTENCES

1. What is monotheism?

Monotheism is the belief in one god.

2. What was the main belief of the religion called Judaism?

The main belief of Judaism was that someday a messiah would come and guide them.

3. What must a faithful Moslem do every single day?

He must pledge his support to allah and pray 5 times a day facing Mecca.

4. What did Jesus preach was the best way to serve God?

He said the best way to serve God was by following the Ten Commandments.

5. Who betrayed Jesus?

Judas betrayed Jesus.

6. What does the term "Catholic" mean?

Catholic means 'universal' because all people of Western Europe belonged to the Catholic Church.

II. Short Answer continued

7. Why did kings and merchants challenge the church?

They were jealous of the wealth of the church.

8. What is meant by the term "excommunication"?

Excommunication means to be "kicked out" of the church.

9. Why was the pope not eager to give the king of England a divorce?

It would upset Charles the Fifth and the followers of the Catholic church.

10. What traditions of the past have disappeared from the modern church?

People can wear what they please to church.

11. Why were some youths turning to Jesus.

They were burned out on drugs and sex.

12. How can cults influence the lifestyles of it's members?

A cult can cause a person to give up everything and do anything for the cult leader.

13. How does a cult differ from a religion?

A cult is a fanatical devotion which often destroys the person. A religion is more organized and structured and not so demanding.

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The temple of worship for the Jews is called a Synagogue.

2. Followers of Islam are known as Moslems.

3. The Koran is known as the sacred book of the Moslems.

4. Money paid for sins committed was called Indulgence.

5. Protestants were people who protested against the Catholic Church.

6. Calvin's belief that our lives had already been planned was called Predesination.

7. A system or community or religious worship with an obsessive devotion is called a Cult.

IV. USE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY WORDS IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE

1. recite -

2. repent -

3. replacement -

4. resistance -

5. harsh -

IV. Vocabulary continued

6. devout -

7. supreme -

8. frequently -

9. convert -

10. rigorous -

11. predicted -

Teacher's Instructions

ISMS THEME

The instructor should always try to begin the class by relating some current event which reflects some of the subject material being discussed in class that day. By doing this, the instructor will keep the course content they are studying current. Students should also be encouraged to bring in current events that pertain to the current theme of study.

It is also very important for the instructor to constantly stress the importance of using complete sentences and being accurate in spelling on any of the assignments given in class. You may emphasize that this is not their English class, but we will work on the skills that are learned in their English classes.

Finally, as you will see, the class is very structured. The students will soon accept the routine. In fact, many actually feel more comfortable with a set pattern.

ISMS Teacher Instructions

DAY 1

A. Introduction - explain again the purpose of the class. Students will improve reading and writing skills through a social studies class which emphasizes current events related to seven (7) major themes in history. It is important to repeat this information even if it was covered during the religion theme. (5 Min.)

B. Inform the students that we will be studying "ISMS" which is basically four (4) different kinds of government; Communism, Fascism, Socialism, and Capitalism. Ask students why they feel rules and laws are necessary. What is a government? Why do we have different types of governments? Can students name some countries that have different kinds of governments? Encourage class discussion. Would students be willing to set up their own government? How would they organize it? (15 Min.)

C. Ask students to write five sentences on democracy, Communism, Socialism, and Fascism. Start a student progress folder for this project. Collect papers. They probably will have written very little. However, they will be given the same assignment at the end of the ISMS theme and there should be a substantial improvement. (15 Min.)

D. Ask students to open their booklets, Theme 2 - ISMS, to page 1. Explain to the students the "word sounds" concept. Sound out each word sound. Ask students to give you words using the word sounds that they can think up. Write these words on the chalkboard underlining the word sound part. (10 Min.)

DAY 2

A. Students should open booklets to page 1. Pronounce each vocabulary word and have students repeat after you. Next, write each vocabulary word on the board and break it down into syllables and discuss its meaning. This procedure with the word sounds and vocabulary should be followed at the beginning of each unit in every theme. (15 Min.)

B. Students will now read orally Unit 1. Call on students and ask them to read. Start with one paragraph at a time. Inform class that all students will read regardless of their level or skill. At first, there may be some dissatisfaction with this idea, but students will soon accept it. Be sure to call on everyone in your class. You may note words that students stumble on and review the word's meaning if it is not already included in the vocabulary list. (10 Min.)

DAY 2 continued

C. Assign study guide #1. Make sure students are using complete sentences to answer their questions. (25 Min., homework if not completed in class.)

D. Inform students that there will be a spelling test over the Unit 1 vocabulary words.

DAY 3

A. Administer spelling test. Pronounce the words clearly and slowly for the students. Make sure the room is quiet when this is being done. Students should exchange papers when finished and the spelling tests can be graded by calling on students to orally spell the words without looking at their papers. Repeat this same procedure with each spelling test. Collect papers and keep record of their spelling progress. (10 Min.)

B. Review study guide #1 with students. Call on students to read their answers and vocabulary sentences. Correct and clarify where necessary. (10 Min.)

C. Students should now open their booklets to page 5 , Unit #2. Review "sounds introduced" as described earlier. (10 Min.)

D. Review vocabulary words (1-16) in Unit 2 as described earlier. (25 Min.)

E. Inform students that there will be a spelling test over Unit 2 vocabulary words (1-16) tomorrow.

DAY 4

A. Administer spelling test over Unit 2 vocabulary (1-16). Follow procedure described earlier. (15 Min.)

B. Students should, as a class, orally read pages 5-10 in Unit 2. Inform students that they will be quizzed over one-half of this unit at a time. (15 Min.)

C. Assign study guide #2. Help students who are having difficulty finding answers and writing complete sentences. (20 Min.)

DAY 5

A. Students should complete study guide #2. (20 Min.)

B. As a class activity, review the correct answers to study guide #2. Discuss questions that seem most confusing. (30 Min.)

C. Inform students that there will be a quiz tomorrow over pages 1-10. The best way to prepare for the quiz is to review study guide #1 and #2.

DAY 6

A. Administer quiz #1. (25 Min.)

B. Inform class that occasionally we will be studying readings and articles that relate to our theme. Ask students to open their booklets to Appendix Reading #1 page 37. Pronounce the vocabulary for the students and discuss the meaning of the vocabulary words. (10 Min.)

C. Assign the Appendix Reading #1 and questions to the students. Remind students NOT to write in the booklet. They should use a separate sheet of paper for all Appendix Reading questions. The Appendix Readings are not normally read orally as a class. Allow students to progress at their own speed. Part C in the questions can be used for extra credit for some students. You may want to use this procedure for all Part C's in the "ISMS" Appendix Readings. (20 Min.)

DAY 7

A. Pronounce vocabulary words (17-33), page 5 in Unit 2. Repeat the usual "vocabulary" procedure. (20 Min.)

B. As a class, read pages 11-14. (15 Min.) Any time there is oral reading, you should stop to clarify points as you see necessary.

C. Assign study guide #3. (20 Min.)

D. Inform students that there will be a spelling test tomorrow over vocabulary words 17-33.

DAY 8

A. Administer spelling test over Unit 2 vocabulary 17-33. (15 Min.)

B. Allow students to continue working on study guide #3. (20 Min.)

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DAY 8 continued

C. Review answers to study guide #3. Inform students to correct their mistakes to help them better study for the quiz over this material.

D. Allow students to quiz each other over questions and vocabulary in study guide #3. (20 Min.)

E. Inform students that there will be a quiz over pages 11-15 tomorrow.

DAY 9

A. Administer quiz #2. (30 Min.)

B. Assign Appendix Reading #2, page 43. Follow the same procedure as with Appendix Reading #1. Questions that are not completed may be assigned as homework. (25 Min.)

DAY 10

A. Ask students to open booklets to page 15 Review "word sounds" with students. (10 Min.)

B. Review all 20 vocabulary words with standard procedure. (20 Min.)

C. As a class, read and discuss pages 15-19. (20 Min.)

D. Inform class that there will be a spelling test over Unit 3 vocabulary words tomorrow.

DAY 11

A. Administer Unit 3 spelling test. (20 Min.)

B. Assign students study guide #4. (30 Min.)

DAY 12

A. As a class, review answers to study guide #4. (30 Min.)

B. Have students quiz each other over correct answers and the vocabulary words in Unit 3. (20 Min.)

C. Inform students that there will be a quiz over Unit 3 tomorrow.

DAY 13

A. Administer quiz #3. (30 Min.)

B. Assign Appendix Reading #3, page 49. Follow the same procedure as in past. Work not completed becomes homework. (25 Min.)

DAY 14

A. Introduce reading on Adolf Hitler, page 21. Remind students that, whenever possible, we will take an in-depth look at famous personalities that relate to our studies. The structure and format for the Adolf Hitler reading (Great Personality reading) is the same as the regular booklet. (5 Min.)

B. Discuss Hitler briefly before you begin the unit. Ask the students, 'What do you already know about Adolf Hilter How was one man able to get so much power so fast'? (10 Min.)

C. Review word sounds with the students. (10 Min.)

D. Carry out normal procedure with vocabulary words (15 Min.)

E. End day by discussing whether or not we have any potential Hitler-like leaders in our world today? (10 Min.)

F. Assign vocabulary words for spelling test tomorrow.

DAY 15

A. Administer Hitler reading vocabulary words for a spelling test. (15 Min.)

B. As a class, read and discuss Hitler reading, pages 21-28. Some good areas for discussion may be his personal life, his rise to power and the concentration camps. (35 Min.)

DAY 16

A. Distribute Hitler study guide #1. Make sure students are answering questions in complete sentences. check around the class to make sure students [illegible] the meaning of the vocabulary words that they a use in complete sentences. (35 Min.)

DAY 16 continued

B. Have students exchange papers and begin to grade study guides by calling on students to give the correct answers. (20 Min.)

C. Ask students to take their papers home and study for a quiz over this material tomorrow.

DAY 17

A. Finish reviewing Hitler study guide. Give students some time to study among themselves. (20 Min.)

B. Administer quiz on Hitler. (30 Min.)

DAY 18

A. Ask students to open their booklets to page 29, Unit 4, - Socialism.

B. Introduce and review word sounds - for a change of pace, ask students to make up five words themselves using the word sounds and then use these five words in a complete sentence. (10 Min.)

C. Review and discuss vocabulary. (10 Min.)

D. As a class, orally read and discuss Unit 4, pages 29-32. (15 Min.)

E. Assign study guide #5 on Socialism. Inform students that they will finish the study guide in class tomorrow.

F. Remind students that there will be a spelling test tomorrow over the Unit 4 vocabulary words.

DAY 19

A. Administer spelling test on Unit 4 vocabulary words. (10 Min.)

B. Ask students to finish study guide #5. (15 Min.)

C. Ask students to exchange papers, and as a class, review the answers to study guide #5. (20 Min.)

D. Remind students that there will be a quiz on Unit 4 - Socialism, tomorrow.

DAY 20

A. Administer quiz #4. (25 Min.)

B. Ask students to open booklets to page 33, Unit 5 - Capitalism.

C. Review the new word sounds. (10 Min.)

D. Carry out normal vocabulary exercise. (10 Min.)

E. Remind students that there will be a spelling test over Unit 5 vocabulary words tomorrow.

DAY 21

A. Administer Unit 5 vocabulary words as a spelling test. (10 Min.)

B. As a class, orally read and discuss Unit 5, pages 33-35. (15 Min.)

C. Distribute study guide #6. (25 Min.)

DAY 22

A. Continue working on study guide #6. Look over the papers of those students who say they are done to make sure they are complete. (20 Min.)

B. Review correct answers to study guide #6. Stress answering questions in a complete sentence and work, as a class, with examples of incomplete sentences that are brought up in class and show how they can be changed to a complete thought. (30 Min.)

C. Remind students that there will be a quiz over Unit 5 tomorrow.

DAY 23

A. Administer quiz #5. (30 Min.)

B. Ask students to take out their quizzes and study guides on the "ISMS" theme and study them in preparation for a test over the entire "ISMS" theme tomorrow. Remind students that the test will consist of questions from "ISMS" quizzes and study guides. If they know this material, they will do well on the test.

C. Final reminder - "ISMS" Theme Test Tomorrow!

DAY 24

A. Administer "ISMS" test. (45 Min.)

DAY 25

A. Review answers to "ISMS" test. (20 Min.)

B. Ask students to write five sentences each on Communism, Fascism, Socialism, and Capitalism. The sentences do not have to form a paragraph. It is simply five informational statements about each type of government. Compare this assignment with the work done at the beginning of the "ISMS" theme. (30 Min.)

ISMS - Study Guide #1

Answer the following questions with complete sentences.

1. Why was there less need for laws and rules thousands of years ago?

2. As time passed, why did man need more laws?

3. In your own opinion, what is the purpose of government?

4. What would our country be like without a government?

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. population

2. country

3. determine

4. government

ISMS - Study Guide #2

Fill In The Blanks

1. Communism is really a record of ______________________________.

2. Karl Marx was known as the ____________ ___ ____________

3. Karl Marx wrote a book called ________________ ________________

4. According to Karl Marx, the poor people were always the ____________________.

5. Part of Communist belief is that there will be no private ______________________.

6. Communists do not believe in _______________.

7. For many years, the country of Russia was ruled by the ____________________ family.

8. What was the name of the Siberian holy man that the czar's wife trusted? ________________________________

9. Most people in Russia were really interested in things like more ____________________ and ____________________.

10. Lenin and Trotsky led a group of people known as ________________________.

Short Answer Questions (answer each question in a complete sentence)

1. What does Karl Marx state in his book "DAS KAPITAL"?

2. According to Marx, who really made the choices throught history?

3. What two groups did Marx see in the history of the world?

4. What did Marx think would eventually happen between the two groups?

5. Karl Marx believed in a classless society. Do you think we could ever have a society where everyone was equal? Why or why not?

6. List two reasons why Russia found herself in a lot of trouble in the early 1900's.

7. How was Rasputin killed?

8. What did Alexander Kerensky's new government promise the people?

9. Who overthrew the government of Kerensky?

10. What did the Bolsheviks promise the people?

Use The Following Vocabulary words In A Complete Sentence.

1. examine

2. concept

3. scapegoat

4. influence

5. distraction

6. society

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. Who were some of Lenin's enemies?

2. Why would the church want to fight against Communism?

3. Who won the civil war in Russia between the "white" army and the "red" army?

4. What happened to the people who opposed Lenin?

5. What two problems did Russia suffer from in 1921?

6. What did Lenin's New Economic Policy (N.E.P) do?

7. How did Lenin die?

8. How was Stalin able to grab the top Communist position from Trotsky?

9. List a contribution that Stalin made to Communism.

10. What did Stalin do which was against Marx's teachings?

11. What is meant by a "totalitarian" government?

12. List two major areas of strength under Communism.

13. What are two weaknesses found under Communism today?

14. Who ruled Russia after Stalin died?

15. The present rulers of Russia are using a "softer line." What does this statement mean?

Use The Following Vocabulary Words In A Complete Sentence.

1. corrupt

2. reform

3. demean

4. exiled

5. shrewd

6. fatal

7. research

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. How is fascism similar to or like communism?

2. In what ways is fascism different from communism?

3. Why was Italy ready for fascism after world war I?

4. What uniform did Mussolini's followers wear?

5. How was Mussolini able to keep the poor people's support?

6. What led to the eventual downfall of Mussolini?

7. Who became the fascist leader of Germany?

8. What was Hitler's book Mein Kampf about?

9. What was the name of Hitler's secret society?

10. What two crucial supports did Hitler lose?

Fill In The Blanks

1. In despair, Hitler went to a bunker and committed ____________________.

2. The name of Hitler's secret police was the ____________________.

3. Hitler formed a government known as the ________________________ ____________________

4. The Italian people sometimes called Mussolini their ____________(leader).

5. The symbol for the Nazi party flag was the ____________________.

Use The Following Vocabulary Words In A Complete Sentence.

1. traitor

2. surfaced

3. characteristics

4. intimidate

5. frustration

6. crucial

Short Answer Questions (answer each question in a complete sentence)

1. What is the fundamental idea of socialism?

2. Why do socialist governments run some of the big industries?

3. What happens to the profits that come from government owned industries under socialism?

4. How is socialism different from communism?

5. What are two drawbacks to socialism.

Fill In The Blanks

1. Socialists are attempting to rebuild a society on cooperation rather than ____________________

2. Socialism tries to distribute the ______________ of a country more evenly.

3. An example of a socialist country today would be ____________________

4. Socialist governments also work on ______________ and ______________ reforms.

5. Most of the countries that successfully used socialism had ________________ procedures before they started.

Use The Following Vocabulary Words In A Complete Sentence.

1. benefits

2. profits

3. vital

4. monopoly

5. prohibit

6. charming

ISMS - Study Guide #6

Short Answer Questions (answer each in a complete sentence)

1. In your own words, explain what "classical capitalism" means.

2. What is meant by the "law of supply and demand"?

3. How does capitalism differ from socialism?

4. Who plays the most important role in a democratic system?

5. What happens in democratic countries where people decide not to get involved in political choices?

Fill In The Blanks

1. In a capitalist system, ownership is in ____________________ hands.

2. If the ____________ has a better idea, you may be moved down.

Fill In The Blanks (continued)

3. Under capitalism, the individual must take full
________________________for themselves.

4. The word democracy comes from the Greeks and means
"______ _________ _______________".

5. The strength of democracy is the ______________________.

Vocabulary - Use the following words in a complete sentence.

1. responsibility
2. guaranteed
3. competition
4. respect
5. ingredients

Adolf Hitler Study Guide
ISMS

Fill in the Blanks

1. Hitler had ________________ other brothers and sisters.
2. Hitler was raised in ______________ ______________.
3. Adolf Hitler made a few cents by ______________, ______________, and ______________________.
4. The Germans, Hitler decided, were a ________________________ ____________________.
5. Hitler viewed the ______________ as the lowest race of people.
6. Hitler soon learned that people preferred to hear ____________.
7. Hitler's "____________ _____________ ______________" was a big failure.
8. The secret police force of Hitler was called the _____________.
9. The Czechs asked ____________ and ____________ for help, but they were turned down.
10. The name given to Hitler's lightening attack was _____________.
11. Hitler spent his last days living in a bunker with his mistress, ___________________.
12. Eventually, Hitler's soldiers saw him as a ____________ not a savior.

Short Answer Questions-(Answer in a complete sentence)

1. In what country was Hitler born?

2. What kind of childhood did Hitler have?

3. What types of jobs did Hitler have?

Short Answer Questions (continued)

4. What group of people did Hitler direct much of his hatred toward?

5. Where did Hitler get the idea of a "master race"?

6. Why did many of the German ex-soldiers become Hitler's followers?

7. Why was Hitler put in jail? How long did he stay there?

8. What kind of problems was Germany having before Hitler took over?

9. Who were the Gestapo and what were they supposed to do?

10. What were concentration camps and what happened there?

11. What two mistakes did Hitler make which eventually caused him to lose the war?

12. How did Hitler finally die? Was he ever married? Explain.

ISMS - Study Guide #1

Answer the following questions with complete sentences.

1. **Why was there less need for laws and rules thousands of years ago?**

There were so few men and women that everyone could do their own thing.

2. **As time passed, why did man need more laws?**

The number of men and women increased. Some of the people did not get along with each other and rules had to be drawn up.

3. In your own opinion, what is the purpose of government?

Government is to act as a "referee" for the affairs of the State.

4. What would our country be like without a government?

There would be disorder and chaos.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. population

2. country

3. determine

4. government

ISMS - Study Guide #2

Fill In The Blanks

1. Communism is really a record of History.

2. Karl Marx was known as the Father Of Communism

3. Karl Marx wrote a book called Das Kapital

4. According to Karl Marx, the poor people were always the Scapegoats.

5. Part of Communist belief is that there will be no private Ownership of Property.

6. Communists do not believe in God.

7. For many years, the country of Russia was ruled by the Romanov family.

8. What was the name of the Siberian holy man that the czar's wife trusted? Rasputin

9. Most people in Russia were really interested in things like more Land and Food.

10. Lenin and Trotsky led a group of people known as Bolsheviks.

Short Answer Questions (answer each question in a complete sentence)

1. What does Karl Marx state in his book "DAS KAPITAL"?

Marx states that all of history was and is determined by economic forces.

2. According to Marx, who really made the choices throught history?

Wealthy individuals made the choices throughout history.

3. What two groups did Marx see in the history of the world?

He saw the two groups as the wealthy people and the poor prople. There were the "haves" and the "have nots"!

4. What did Marx think would eventually happen between the two groups?

Marx thought that the "have nots" would eventually take over the "haves."

5. Karl Marx believed in a classless society. Do you think we could ever have a society where everyone was equal? Why or why not?

No. History has shown that man has always had upper and lower classes of people.

6. List two reasons why Russia found herself in a lot of trouble in the early 1900's.

Two reasons for Russia's problems were: 1) shortage of land; 2) Russia was fighting World War I.

7. How was Rasputin killed?

The tsar's nobles killed Rasputin.

8. What did Alexander Kerensky's new government promise the people?

It offered them voting rights and said they woudl reform some of the corrupt ways of the tsar.

9. Who overthrew the government of Kerensky?

Kerensky was overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

10. What did the Bolsheviks promise the people?

The Bolsheviks promised the people, "peace, bread, and land."

Use The Following Vocabulary words In A Complete Sentence.

1. examine

2. concept

3. scapegoat

4. influence

5. distraction

6. society

7. How was Rasputin killed?

The tsar's nobles killed Rasputin.

8. What did Alexander Kerensky's new government promise the people?

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10. What did the Bolsheviks promise the people?

The Bolsheviks promised the people "peace, bread and land."

Use The Following Words In A Complete Sentence

1. examine

2. concept

3. scapegoat

4. influence

5. distraction

6. society

ISMS - Study Guide #3

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. Who were some of Lenin's enemies?

   Some of Lenin's enemies were the aristocracy, factory owners, and land lords.

2. Why would the church want to fight against Communism?

   Communism was going to try to abolish the church.

3. Who won the civil war in Russia between the "white" army and the "red" army?

   The "Red Army" won the Civil War in Russia.

4. What happened to the people who opposed Lenin?

   Lenin had the people who opposed him executed.

5. What two problems did Russia suffer from in 1921?

   Russia suffered from food shortage and disease.

6. What did Lenin's New Economic Policy (N.E.P) do?

   It allowed some small businesses to be owned privately and allowed peasants to buy and sell land and hire labor.

7. How did Lenin die?

   He had a series of strokes and finally died.

8. How was Stalin able to grab the top Communist position from Trotsky?

   Stalin had done work within the communist party system and had put people in the right spots to support him.

9. List a contribution that Stalin made to Communism.

   One of the contributions that Stalin made was the Five Year Plans.

10. What did Stalin do which was against Marx's teachings?

    The plans of Stalin helped the growth of different classes within Russia which was against Marx's idea of a classless society.

11. What is meant by a "totalitarian" government?

    A totalitarian government controls every aspect of its citizens lives.

12. List two major areas of strength under Communism.

    Two major strengths of communism are: 1) ability to rapidly industrialize; 2) education and science

13. What are two weaknesses found under Communism today?

    Two weakensses found under communism are: :1) stress on conformity; 2) people are not allowed to move around freely.

14. Who ruled Russia after Stalin died?

    After Stalin died, a man named Nikita Khrushchev took over.

15. The present rulers of Russia are using a "softer line." What does this statement mean?

    The leaders of communism are spreading their ideas in a "softer", more quiet way.

Use The Following Vocabulary Words In A Complete Sentence.

1. corrupt

2. reform

3. demean

4. exiled

5. shrewd

6. fatal

7. research

ISMS - Study Guide #4

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. How is fascism similar to or like communism?

   Fascism does away with many individual freedoms and attempts to set up one party rule or dictatorship.

2. In what ways is fascism different from communism?

   Unlike communism, fascism appeals to countries that are already industrialized and have had some amount of democracy.

3. Why was Italy ready for fascism after world war I?

   The economic situation was bad and the people were drained.

4. What uniform did Mussolini's followers wear?

   Mussolini's followers wore a "black shirt."

5. How was Mussolini able to keep the poor people's support?

   The poor people liked the uniforms, parades, and rallies. He also took the poor people's hatred and directed it against other countries.

6. What led to the eventual downfall of Mussolini?

   His military machine began to crumble in World War II.

7. Who became the fascist leader of Germany?

   Adolf Hitler became the fascist leader of Germany.

8. What was Hitler's book Mein Kampf about?

   It presented Hitler's ideas about the past and future of Germany.

9. What was the name of Hitler's secret society?

   The name of Hitler's secret society was the Nazis.

10. What two crucial supports did Hitler lose?

    He lost the confidence and support of his people and his army.

Fill In The Blanks

1. In despair, Hitler went to a bunker and committed Suicide.

2. The name of Hitler's secret police was the Gestapo.

3. Hitler formed a government known as the Third Reich

4. The Italian people sometimes called Mussolini their Duce (leader).

5. The symbol for the Nazi party flag was the Swastika

Use The Following Vocabulary Words In A Complete Sentence.

1. traitor

2. surfaced

3. characteristics

4. intimidate

5. frustration

6. crucial

Short Answer Questions (answer each question in a complete sentence)

1. What is the fundamental idea of socialism?

   The fundamental idea of socialism is to distribute the wealth of a country more evenly.

2. Why do socialist governments run some of the big industries?

   Some big industries are taken over for the good and protection of the people.

3. What happens to the profits that come from government owned industries under socialism?

   The profits of government owned businesses are shared with the people of the country.

4. How is socialism different from communism?

   Under communism, the state controls the entire economy. Under socialism, a select few industries are owned by the state and the profits are returned to the people in the form of benefits. Communism does not respect the rights of individuals. Socialism does respect the rights of the individuals.

5. What are two drawbacks to socialism.

   There are several drawbacks to socialism; they are: it can only get started in countries that have some democratic background; it breeds complacency; it discourages competition.

Fill In The Blanks

1. Socialists are attempting to rebuild a society on cooperation rather than Competition

2. Socialism tries to distribute the Wealth of a country more evenly.

3. An example of a socialist country today would be Great Britain

4. Socialist governments also work on Social and Economic reforms.

5. Most of the countries that successfully used socialism had Democratic procedures before they started.

Use The Following Vocabulary Words In A Complete Sentence.

1. benefits

2. profits

3. vital

4. monopoly

5. prohibit

6. charming

ISMS - Study Guide #6

Short Answer Questions (answer each in a complete sentence)

1. In your own words, explain what "classical capitalism" means.

   Classical capitalism allows the individual to work as hard and earn as much as he can. Ownership is in private hands and there is no government interference.

2. What is meant by the "law of supply and demand"?

   The law of supply and demand means that businesses in demand will survive and those without demand will fail. There should be no government interference.

3. How does capitalism differ from socialism?

   Under capitalism there is no state ownership of industries as is found under socialism.

4. Who plays the most important role in a democratic system?

   The individual plays the most important role in the democratic system.

5. What happens in democratic countries where people decide not to get involved in political choices?

   It weakens the democracy in that country and may open the door to a form of dictatorship.

Fill In The Blanks

1. In a capitalist system, ownership is in Private hands.

2. If the Competition has a better idea, you may be moved down.

Fill In The Blanks (continued)

3. Under capitalism, the individual must take full Responsibility for themselves.

4. The word democracy comes from the Greeks and means "People Rule".

5. The strength of democracy is the Individual.

Vocabulary - Use the following words in a complete sentence.

1. responsibility
2. guaranteed
3. competition
4. respect
5. ingredients

Quiz #1 - TSMS

TRUE/FALSE

1. The Russian leader Lenin was known as the "Father of Communism." __________

2. Karl Marx wrote an important book called DAS KAPITAL. __________

3. Rasputin was the leader of the March, 1917, revolution in Russia. __________

4. The followers of Kerensky were known as Bolsheviks. __________

5. Some form of government is necessary to provide law and order within a country. __________

6. There were fewer laws thousands of years ago than there are today. __________

7. In past times, the ruler of Russia was known as the tsar. __________

8. A scapegoat is usually someone who takes the blame for a situation. __________

9. The true Communist does not believe in a God. __________

10. Private ownership of property is encouraged by the Communists. __________

Fill In The Blank

1. The Bolsheviks promised the people peace, land and ____________________.

2. ____________________ is known as the Father of the Russian Revolution.

3. Karl Marx believed in a ____________________ society.

4. Lenin and Trotsky led a group of people known as ____________________.

5. Communists do not believe in ____________________.

Short Answer Questions. Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. According to Marx, who really made the choices throughout history?

2. How was Rasputin killed?

3. What two groups did Marx see in the history of the world?

4. What does Karl Marx state in his book "DAS KAPITAL".

5. What did the Bolsheviks promise the Russian people?

Quiz #2 - ISMS

I. Short Answer (Use a complete sentence to answer each question.)

1. List a contribution that Stalin made to communism.

2. List two major areas of strength under communism.

3. What is meant by a "totalitarian" government?

4. What are two weaknesses found under communism today?

Short Answer continued

5. Who were some of Lenin's enemies?

6. What two problems did Russia suffer from in 1921?

7. Why would the church want to fight against communism?

II. Fill In The Blanks

1. Joe Stalin was replaced by ______________________________.

2. People who opposed Lenin were ___________________________.

3. The ___________ army won the civil war in Russia.

4. A government that controls every aspect of citizen's lives is called a ____________________ government.

5. The present rulers of Russia are using a ________________ ________________

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. dismissed

2. shrewd

3. research

Quiz #3 - Fascism
ISMS

Fill In The Blanks

1. A government that has complete control of social, economic, and political life is called a ____________________ government.

2. The Fascist leader of Germany was ____________________.

3. The Fascist leader of Italy was ____________________.

4. Hitler's party was called the ________________ party.

5. The name of Hitler's secret police was ________________.

True/False

1. Fascism appeals to underdeveloped countries. ________

2. Mussolini and Hitler both committed suicide. ________.

3. Adolf Hitler wrote the trustworthy guide to Fascism called "Doctrine of Fascism". ________

4. The private army that supported the ambitions of Hitler was known as the "Black Shirts". ________

5. Fascism in Italy and Germany appealed to wealthy landowners and businessmen. __________

6. Hitler took over Germany by fighting a revolution and overthrowing the government. __________

7. Totalitarianism allows people of that country to read and listen to whatever they choose. __________

8. Benito Mussolini was the founder of the Nazi party in Italy before World War II.

Multiple Choice

1. The author of the book Mein Kampf was: a) Mussolini b) Stalin c) Hitler d) none of these

2. Two major forms of totalitarianism are: a) socialism and nazism b) capitalism and fascism c) fascism and communism d) socialism and capitalism

3. The main difference between communism and fascism is that: a) communism appeals to the more industrially advanced countries b) communism glorifies one person as the supreme ruler c) fascism appeals to industrially advanced countries d) all the above statements are differences between communism and fascism.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. appealed

2. strain

3. crucial

4. intimidate

5. despair

6. characteristics

Short Answer (use complete sentences for each)

1. What is one difference between fascism and communism?

2. How is fascism similar to communism?

3. What led to the eventual downfall of Mussolini?

Quiz #4 - Socialism
ISMS

True/False

1. Communism and socialism are basically the same thing.
____

2. A major weakness of socialism is that it does not share the wealth of the country with the people. __________

3. The United States is a socialist country. __________

4. Socialism respects the rights of the individual. __________

5. It has been said that socialism breeds complacency. __________

Short Answer Questions. Use complete sentences for each.

1. How is socialism different from communism?

2. What is the findamental (most important) idea of socialism?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. incompatible
2. prohibit
3. vital
4. welfare
5. benefits

Quiz #5 - Capitalism
ISMS

Short Answer Questions (answer each question using a complete sentence)

1. What is meant by "the law of supply and demand"?

2. In your own words, explain what "Classical Capitalism" means.

True/False

1. Under Classical Capitalism, the government does interfere often in the business world. __________

2. There must be a demand for a product to enable it to become a success. __________

3. Under the democratic system, the individual plays the most important role. __________

4. Capitalism does not respect the right of the individual.

____

True/False (continued)

5. Classical capitalism could survive in a communist country.

____

lary - Use the following vocabulary words in a compl
e.

sponsibility
vote
venture
guaranteed

R

Quiz #1 - ISMS

TRUE/FALSE

1. The Russian leader Lenin was known as the "Father of Communism." False

2. Karl Marx wrote an important book called DAS KAPITAL. True

3. Rasputin was the leader of the March, 1917, revolution in Russia. False

4. The followers of Kerensky were known as Bolsheviks. False

5. Some form of government is necessary to provide law and order within a country. True

6. There were fewer laws thousands of years ago than there are today. True

7. In past times, the ruler of Russia was known as the tsar. True

8. A scapegoat is usually someone who takes the blame for a situation. True

9. The true Communist does not believe in a God. True

10. Private ownership of property is encouraged by the Communists. False

Fill In The Blank

1. The Bolsheviks promised the people peace, land and Bread.

2. Lenin is known as the Father of the Russian Revolution.

3. Karl Marx believed in a Classless society.

4. Lenin and Trotsky led a group of people known as Bolsheviks.

5. Communists do not believe in God.

Short Answer Questions. Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. According to Marx, who really made the choices throughout history?

   Marx believed that the wealthy people with all the money and economic power made the choices.

2. How was Rasputin killed?

   The tsar's nobles killed Rasputin.

3. What two groups did Marx see in the history of the world?

Marx saw the two groups as the "haves" and "have not".

4. What does Karl Marx state in his book "DAS KAPITAL".

In his book, Marx states that all of history is determined by economic forces.

5. What did the Bolsheviks promise the Russian people?

The Bolsheviks promised the Russian people peace, land, and bread.

Quiz #2 - ISMS

I. Short Answer (Use a complete sentence to answer each question.)

1. List a contribution that Stalin made to communism.

The 5 year plan was a contribution that Lenin made to communism.

2. List two major areas of strength under communism.

Two major areas of strength under communism are the military and education. Science can also be considered.

3. What is meant by a "totalitarian" government?

A totalitarian government controls all parts of a citizen's lives.

4. What are two weaknesses found under communism today?

Two weaknesses found under communism are conformity and lack of consumer products.

Short Answer continued

5. Who were some of Lenin's enemies?

Some of Lenin's enemies were the rich, the factory owners, and the land owners.

6. What two problems did Russia suffer from in 1921?

One of the problems that Russia suffered from in 1921 was famine (food shortage), and the other was cholera.

7. Why would the church want to fight against communism?

Communism wanted to destroy the church.

II. Fill In The Blanks

1. Joe Stalin was replaced by *Nikita Khruschev*.

2. People who opposed Lenin were *Executed*.

3. The *White* army won the civil war in Russia.

4. A government that controls every aspect of citizen's lives is called a *Totalitarian* government.

5. The present rulers of Russia are using a *Softer Line*

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. dismissed

2. shrewd

3. research

Quiz #3 - Fascism
ISMS

Fill In The Blanks

1. A government that has complete control of social, economic, and political life is called a Totalitarian government.

2. The Fascist leader of Germany was Adolf Hitler.

3. The Fascist leader of Italy was Benito Mussolini.

4. Hitler's party was called the Nazi party.

5. The name of Hitler's secret police was Gestapo.

True/False

1. Fascism appeals to underdeveloped countries. False

2. Mussolini and Hitler both committed suicide. False.

3. Adolf Hitler wrote the trustworthy guide to Fascism called "Doctrine of Fascism". False

4. The private army that supported the ambitions of Hitler was known as the "Black Shirts". False

5. Fascism in Italy and Germany appealed to wealthy landowners and businessmen. True

6. Hitler took over Germany by fighting a revolution and overthrowing the government. False

7. Totalitarianism allows people of that country to read and listen to whatever they choose. False

8. Benito Mussolini was the founder of the Nazi party in Italy before World War II. False

Multiple Choice

1. The author of the book Mein Kampf was: a) Mussolini b) Stalin [✓ c) Hitler] d) none of these

2. Two major forms of totalitarianism are: a) socialism and nazism b) capitalism and fascism [✓ c) fascism and communism] d) socialism and capitalism

3. The main difference between communism and fascism is that: a) communism appeals to the more industrially advanced countries b) communism glorifies one person as the supreme ruler [✓ c) fascism appeals to industrially advanced countries] d) all the above statements are differences between communism and fascism.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. appealed

2. strain

3. crucial

4. intimidate

5. despair

6. characteristics

Short Answer (use complete sentences for each)

1. What is one difference between fascism and communism?

One difference between fascism and communism is that fascism appeals to industriallly advanced countries while communism does not.

2. How is fascism similar to communism?

Both fascism and communism are totalitarian forms of government.

3. What led to the eventual downfall of Mussolini?

The downfall of Mussolini came when his military machine began to crumble in World War II. The economic situation also turned bad again in Italy.

Quiz #4 - Socialism
ISMS

True/False

1. Communism and socialism are basically the same thing.
False

2. A major weakness of socialism is that it does not share the wealth of the country with the people. *False*

3. The United States is a socialist country. *False*

4. Socialism respects the rights of the individual. *True*

5. It has been said that socialism breeds complacency. *True*

Short Answer Questions. Use complete sentences for each.

1. How is socialism different from communism?
Socialism respects the rights of the individual, communism does not.

2. What is the fundamental (most important) idea of socialism?
The fundamental idea of socialism is to distribute the wealth of a country more evenly.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. incompatible
2. prohibit
3. vital
4. welfare
5. benefits

Quiz #5 - Capitalism
ISMS

Short Answer Questions (answer each question using a complete sentence)

1. What is meant by "the law of supply and demand"?

The law of supply and demand means that businesses in demand will survive and those without demand will fail.

2. In your own words, explain what "Classical Capitalism" means.

Classical capitalism is a system that allows the individual to work as hard and earn as much as he can. Ownership is in private hands and there is no government interference in the affairs of business.

True/False

1. Under Classical Capitalism, the government does interfere often in the business world. *False*

2. There must be a demand for a product to enable it to become a success. *True*

3. Under the democratic system, the individual plays the most important role. *True*

4. Capitalism does not respect the right of the individual. *False*

True/False (continued)

5. Classical capitalism could survive in a communist country.
   False

Vocabulary - Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. responsibility
2. vote
3. venture
4. guaranteed

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

ISMS THEME TEST

I. TRUE/FALSE

1. _____ The Russian leader Lenin was known as the "Father of Communism".

2. _____ Karl Marx wrote an important book called DAS KAPITAL.

3. _____ Some form of government is necessary to provide law and order within a country.

4. _____ There were fewer laws thousands of years ago than there are today.

5. _____ In past times, the ruler of Russia was known as the Tsar.

6. _____ Private ownership of property is encouraged by the communists.

7. _____ Fascism appeals to under developed countries.

8. _____ The private army that supported the ambitions of Hitler was known as the "Black Shirts".

9. _____ Fascism in Italy and Germany appealed to wealthy landowners and businessmen.

10. _____ Totalitarianism allows people of that country to read and listen to whatever they choose.

11. _____ Communism and socialism are basically the same thing.

12. _____ The United States is a socialist country.

13. _____ Under classical capitalism, the government does interfere often in the business world.

14. _____ There must be a demand for a product to enable it to become a success.

15. _____ Under the democratic system, the individual plays the most important role.

I. TRUE/FALSE CONTINUED

16._____ Capitalism does not respect the right of the individual.

17._____ Classical capitalism could survive in a communist country.

II. FILL-IN THE BLANKS

1. The Bolsheviks promised the people peace, land, and _______________

2. _______________ is known as the Father of the Russian Revolution.

3. Lenin and Trotsky led a group of people known as ______________________

4. Four (4) communist countries in the world today are:
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

5. A government that has complete control of social, economic, and political life is called a ____________________________.

6. The fascist leader of Germany was _________________________.

7. The name of Hitler's secret police was ____________________.

III SHORT ANSWER (Answer each question in a complete sentence.)

1. According to Marx, who really made the choices throughout history?

2. List 2 major areas of strength under communism.

3. What is meant by a "totalitarian" government?

4. Why would the church want to fight against communism?

Short Answer continued

5. What is one difference between fascism and communism?

6. How is socialism different from communism?

7. What is the fundamental (most important) idea of socialism?

8. What is meant by the "law of supply and demand"?

PART IV - VOCABULARY (Use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. responsibility -
2. vote -
3. benefits -
4. prohibit -
5. shrewd -
6. challenge -
7. urged -
8. competition -

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

ISMS THEME TEST

I. TRUE/FALSE

ANSWER KEY*

1. False The Russian leader Lenin was known as the "Father of Communism".

2. True Karl Marx wrote an important book called DAS KAPITAL.

3. True Some form of government is necessary to provide law and order within a country.

4. True There were fewer laws thousands of years ago than there are today.

5. True In past times, the ruler of Russia was known as the Tsar.

6. False Private ownership of property is encouraged by the communists.

7. False Fascism appeals to under developed countries.

8. False The private army that supported the ambitions of Hitler was known as the "Black Shirts".

9. True Fascism in Italy and Germany appealed to wealthy landowners and businessmen.

10. False Totalitarianism allows people of that country to read and listen to whatever they choose.

11. False Communism and socialism are basically the same thing.

12. False The United States is a socialist country.

13. False Under classical capitalism, the government does interfere often in the business world.

14. True There must be a demand for a product to enable it to become a success.

15. True Under the democratic system, the individual plays the most important role.

I. TRUE/FALSE CONTINUED

16. *False* Capitalism does not respect the right of the individual.

17. *False* Classical capitalism could survive in a communist country.

II. FILL-IN THE BLANKS

1. The Bolsheviks promised the people peace, land, and *Bread*

2. *Lenin* is known as the Father of the Russian Revolution.

3. Lenin and Trotsky led a group of people known as *Bolsheviks*

4. Four (4) communist countries in the world today are:
   1. *China*
   2. *Poland*
   3. *Russia*
   4. *Hungary-Cuba*

5. A government that has complete control of social, economic, and political life is called a *Totalitarian*.

6. The fascist leader of Germany was *Adolf Hitler*.

7. The name of Hitler's secret police was *Gestapo*.

III SHORT ANSWER (Answer each question in a complete sentence.)

1. According to Marx, who really made the choices throughout history?

Marx believed that the wealthy people with all the money and economic power made the choices.

2. List 2 major areas of strength under communism.

Two major areas of strength under communism are a strong military and fast industrial growth.

3. What is meant by a "totalitarian" government?

A totalitarian government has complete control over the people's lives.

4. Why would the church want to fight against communism?

Communism wanted to destroy the church.

Short Answer continued

5. **What is one difference between fascism and communism?**

One difference between fascism and communism is that fascism appeals to industrially advanced countries which communism does not.

6. **How is socialism different from communism?**

Socialism respects the rights of the individual, communism does not.

7. **What is the fundamental (most important) idea of socialism?**

The fundamental idea of socialism is to distribute the wealth of a country more evenly.

8. **What is meant by the "law of supply and demand"?**

The law of supply and demand means that businesses in demand will survive and those without demand will fail.

PART IV - VOCABULARY

1. responsibility -

2. vote -

3. benefits -

4. prohibit -

5. shrewd -

6. challenge -

7. urged -

8. competition -

EDUCATION THEME

The goal of the material in this unit is twofold. In the first place, emphasis will be placed on giving the student a better understanding of the historical background of education and the problems our schools face today. Secondly, it is hoped that the students might give some thought to their own education and possibly redefine some of their educational goals.

As you proceed through this unit, attempt to generate as much conversation as possible about the student's feelings regarding school. Bring in articles from newspapers and magazines both pro and con toward education. It would also be beneficial if a spokesperson from a vocational school could talk to your class.

DAY 1 Inform students that they will be studying and discussing education for the next couple of weeks. Remind students that they will be studying schools of today as well as those of years ago. Students should be on the look out for current events that relate to education.

A. Review unit 1 word sounds. Follow normal procedure. (5 Min.)

B. Review unit 1 vocabulary words. Break larger words down by syllables on the chalkboard. Discuss meaning of the words. You may call on some students to orally use the vocabulary words in a sentence after meanings have been discussed. (10 Min.)

C. As a class, orally read unit 1. Randomly select students to read. (10 Min.)

D. Distribute unit 1 study guide. (15 Min. Homework if not finished in class.)

E. Inform students that tomorrow there will be a spelling test over unit 1 vocabulary words and a quiz over unit 1 material.

DAY 2 A. Administer unit 1 spelling test. Use normal procedure for grading tests. (10 Min.)

B. Review correct answers to unit 1 study guide. (10 Min.)

C. Give students time to study among themselves for the quiz. (5 Min.)

D. Administer unit 1 quiz. (15 Min.)

E. Review correct answers to quiz #1. (5 Min.)

DAY 3 Inform students that unit 2 looks at how and why education got started in the first place.

A. Review the five word sounds. Encourage the students to make up words for each new sound. (10 Min.)

B. Review unit 2 vocabulary words. Discuss meanings of each word. Assign words for a spelling test tomorrow. (15 Min.)

DAY 3 continued

C. As a class, orally read unit 2. Stop and clarify any points that seem confusing to the students. (10 Min.)

D. Distribute unit 2 study guide. Students are to complete assignment at home. They will be quized over this material tomorrow. However, there will be some time in class to study for the quiz.

DAY 4

A. Administer unit 2 spelling test. Grade using normal procedure. (15 Min.)

B. Review correct answers to unit 2 study guide. (5 Min.)

C. Give students some time to study among themselves for unit 2 quiz. (10 Min.)

D. Administer unit 2 quiz.

DAY 5

A. Review answers to unit 2 quiz. (5 Min.)

B. Inform students that unit 3 will discuss different approaches to education today. Students will learn about current attempts to meet their individual needs on campuses throughout the nation.

C. Review the three new word sounds in unit 3. (5 Min.)

D. Review unit 3 vocabulary words. (10 Min.)

E. Orally read and discuss unit 3. (15 Min.)

F. Assign unit 3 study guide. Students should complete study guide at home if not finished in class.

G. Remind students that there will be a spelling test over unit 3 vocabulary tomorrow.

DAY 6

A. Administer Unit 3 spelling test. (10 Min.)

B. Review and discuss correct answers to unit 3 study guide. Remind students that there will be a quiz over unit 3 tomorrow. (15 Min.)

C. Ask students to read the letters written by parents and students about the school system. (See Appendix reading #1) Give students ten minutes to scan the letters and then spend fifteen minutes discussing and reacting to the different points of views in the letters. You might begin your discussion of each letter with "would this idea work? Why or why not?" (25 Min.)

DAY 7

A. Administer unit 3 quiz. (15 Min.)

B. Introduce unit 4 word sounds. (5 Min.)

C. Review unit 4 vocabulary. Follow normal procedure. (10 Min.)

D. Orally read unit 4. Discuss main points discussed in the reading. (15 Min.)

E. Remind students that there will be a spelling test over unit 4 vocabulary words tomorrow.

DAY 8

A. Administer unit 4 spelling test. (10 Min.)

B. Distribute unit 4 study guide. (15 Min.)

C. Review correct answers to unit 4 study guide. Inform students that there will be a quiz over unit 4 tomorrow. (10 Min.)

D. Introduce reading on Julie. Explain to the students that this is a story of a young black girl going to a white school in an attempt to integrate their community. If time permits, ask students to begin reading the story.

DAY 9

A. Administer unit 4 quiz. (15 Min.)

B. Finish reading story on "Julie" (35 Min.)

DAY 10

A. Discuss "Julie: reading. (15 Min.)

B. Distribute "Julie" study guide. (20 Min.)

C. Inform students to study their education quizes in preparation for education theme final test tomorrow.

DAY 11

A. Administer Education theme final test.

Education Theme - Unit 1
Study Guide

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is education?

2. What are some examples of career oriented courses?

3. What is the basic goal of most educational systems around the world?

4. Who was the only person educated in each family in ancient Egypt?

5. In which state was the first public high school founded?

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. patriotism

2. voluntary

3. career

Education Theme - Unit 2
Study Guide

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What does prehistoric mean?

2. What was the first breakthrough in the history of education?

3. How did people learn in prehistoric societies?

4. What invention made possible the beginning of schools as we know them today?

5. What is a scribe?

6. In Athenian education, what is the purpose of the gymnasium?

7. Who were some famous Athenian philosophers?

8. Why didn't Greeks educate girls?

9. Who controlled education during the Middle Ages?

10. What did the invention of the printing press help create?

11. When did the church begin to lose some of its power?

Education Theme - Unit 3
Study Guide

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. Explain two different ways in which students learn?

2. How did Cardinal Mazarin teach the boy king Louis XIV?

3. What usually happens to a student under the traditional approach to education?

4. What is alternative education?

5. How can you find out if there is an alternative program at your high school?

6. What kinds of things does the fundamental school concentrate on?

7. What is the purpose of the vocational school?

8. What are two ingredients necessary to make any educational approach work?

Education Theme - Unit 4
Study Guide

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What was one finding of the Newsweek poll conducted in 1981?

2. What is the purpose of competency tests?

3. What is one way schools are cutting back to save money?

4. What law was passed in California which greatly reduced property tax?

5. What percent of students in public schools today have only one parent at home?

6. According to the Newsweek poll, what is the single most important complaint about public schools today?

7. How does television and the attitudes it forms make it difficult for educators today?

8. What should people do who believe schools are dangerous and irresponsible?

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. restrictions

2. remediation

3. respondents

Education Theme

Study Guide - "Julie"

Short Answer - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What was the daring expedition Julie had decided on?

2. How was Julie determined to act about her trip?

3. What was the first thing that happened to Julie in Southie?

4. How did Julie's mom feel about her going to South Boston?

5. How did the streets of Roxbury compare with those of South Boston?

6. What kind of messages were taped to the windows of the homes in Southie?

7. How were the police dressed that Julie saw?

8. Why were the students ordered into a single line?

9. What happened when Julie and Lynn walked into their home room?

10. Do you think Julie will go back to Southie tomorrow? Why or why not?

Education Theme - Unit 1
Study Guide

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is education?

Education is the process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, habits, values or attitudes.

2. What are some examples of career oriented courses?

Some examples of career oriented courses are metal, wood, auto shop, ceramics and business related courses.

3. What is the basic goal of most educational systems around the world?

The basic goal seems to be teaching the fundamental skills such as reading, writing and arithmetic.

4. Who was the only person educated in each family in ancient Egypt?

The only person educated in ancient Egypt was the eldest son.

5. In which state was the first public high school founded?

The first public high school was founded in the state of Massachusetts.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. patriotism

2. voluntary

3. career

Education Theme - Unit 2

Study Guide

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. **What does prehistoric mean?**

   Prehistoric means before any written language was used.

2. **What was the first breakthrough in the history of education?**
   The first breakthrough in the history of education was when man invented language.

3. **How did people learn in prehistoric societies?**

   People in prehistoric societies learned through imitation, customs and rituals.

4. **What invention made possible the beginning of schools as we know them today?**

   The invention of writing made possible the beginning of schools as we know them today.

5. **What is a scribe?**

   Scribes were hired for any job that required knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

6. **In Athenian education, what is the purpose of the gymnasium?**

   Gymnasiums trained young men to become citizen soldiers.

7. **Who were some famous Athenian philosophers?**
   Some of the famous Athenian philosophers were Aristotle, Plato and Socrates.

8. **Why didn't Greeks educate girls?**

   The Greeks believed girls could learn all they needed to know from their mothers.

9. **Who controlled education during the Middle Ages?**

   The Roman Catholic Church controlled most of education during the Middle Ages.

10. **What did the invention of the printing press help create?**

    The printing press created large numbers of low cost books and pamphlets.

11. **When did the church begin to lose some of its power?**
    By the 1500's, the church began to lose some of its power.

Education Theme - Unit 3

Study Guide

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. Explain two different ways in which students learn?

   Some students learn best through listening while others do better by reading something for themselves.

2. How did Cardinal Mazarin teach the boy king Louis XIV?

   He taught the King by playing card games with him.

3. What usually happens to a student under the traditional approach to education?

   Under a traditional approach, the student begins school at age 5 and graduates 13 years later as a 12th grade student.

4. What is alternative education?

   Alternative education is doing something different from the traditional classroom procedure.

5. How can you find out if there is an alternative program at your high school?

   You can check with your school counselor.

6. What kinds of things does the fundamental school concentrate on?

   Fundamental schools concentrate on the basics. Discipline is also very important. Homework is assigned every night.

7. What is the purpose of the vocational school?

   Vocational schools train students in a specific skill such as welding, mechanics, and carpentry.

8. What are two ingredients necessary to make any educational approach work?

   Two ingredients to make any educational approach work are a dedicated teacher and a willing student.

Education Theme - Unit 4
Study Guide

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What was one finding of the Newsweek poll conducted in 1981?

   One finding of the Newsweek poll was that 70% of respondents called for more stress on academic basics.

2. What is the purpose of competency tests?

   A competency test will test basic skills such as reading, writing and arithmetic.

3. What is one way schools are cutting back to save money?

   Summer school has been dropped and most field trips have been canceled.

4. What law was passed in California which greatly reduced property tax?

   Proposition 13 greatly reduced property tax.

5. What percent of students in public schools today have only one parent at home?

   Twenty percent of students have only one parent at home.

6. According to the Newsweek poll, what is the single most important complaint about public schools today?

   Discipline is the single most important complaint about public schools today.

7. How does television and the attitudes it forms make it difficult for educators today?

   Television develops an intolerance for anything that requires a long attention span.

8. What should people do who believe schools are dangerous and irresponsible?

   They should spend some time visiting theur local schools to find out exactly what is going on.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. restrictions

2. remediation

3. respondents

Education Theme

Study Guide - "Julie"

Short Answer - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What was the daring expedition Julie had decided on?

   Julie was going to Southie for the first time.

2. How was Julie determined to act about her trip?

   Julie was determined to act cool about her trip.

3. What was the first thing that happened to Julie in Southie?

   A man spat at Julie and hit her in the face.

4. How did Julie's mom feel about her going to South Boston?

   She did not like her daughter going to South Boston but she did want her to graduate from high school.

5. How did the streets of Roxbury compare with those of South Boston?

   The streets of Roxbury were dull and dirty while the streets of South Boston were neat and clean.

6. What kind of messages were taped to the windows of the homes in Southie?

   Messages that were taped to the windows read, "No Forced Busing," "Never", "KKK," and "White Power."

7. How were the police dressed that Julie saw?

   The police were dressed in one-piece suits, high military boots, with their helmets pulled down to cover their face.

8. Why were the students ordered into a single line?

   They were ordered into a single line so that their pocketbooks and book bags could be searched for weapons.

9. What happened when Julie and Lynn walked into their home room?

   The room fell completely silent.

10. Do you think Julie will go back to Southie tomorrow? Why or why not?

    Students' answers will vary. Make sure they support the reason for their stand.

Education Theme - Unit 1
Quiz

Fill in the blanks

1. Some examples of career oriented classes are ____________________
and ____________________.

2. In the ancient country of ________________, only the eldest son in each family would be educated.

3. Most educational systems teach fundamental skills such as
____________________ and ____________________

Short Answer Question - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is education?

2. Should education in America be on a voluntary basis? Explain your answer.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. environment

2. integration

3. patriotism

Vocabulary continued

4. eldest

5. career

Education Theme - Unit 2
Quiz

Fill in the blanks

1. The ancient __________ did not educate girls but the ancient _____________ did provide an elementary education for girls.

2. The invention of ________________ made possible the beginning of schools as we know them today.

3. It was here that young Greek men learned to become citizen soldiers. ________________________

4. Young people in pre-historic societies probably learned through _____________________.

5. One famous Athenian philosopher was _______________________

Short Answer - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is a scribe?

2. What does pre-historic mean?

3. Who controlled education during the Middle Ages?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. mandatory

2. formal

3. communicate

4. drought

5. assignment

6. specialized

Education Theme - Unit 3
Quiz

Fill in the blanks

1. The boy king who Cardinal Mazarin taught was ____________________

2. All school districts in California are required by law to offer some form of ____________________ education.

3. Supporters of ____________________ schools believe traditional schools offer too many "nonsense" courses.

Short Answer - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What happens to a student under the traditional approach of education?

2. What kinds of things does the fundamental school concentrate on?

3. What is the purpose of vocational education?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. concentrate
2. required
3. contract
4. extra curricular
5. unique
6. dedicated

Education Theme - Unit 4
Quiz

Fill in the blanks

1. According to the Newsweek poll, ________________ is the single most important complaint about public schools today.

2. The growing number of "____________ ____________" homes has had its impact on education.

3. In ____________ ________________, California, they charge students a fee to participate in any extracurricular activity.

4. A ____________________ test will test basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Short Answer - use a complete sentence to answer each question.

1. How does television and the attitudes it forms make it difficult for educators today?

2. What law was passed in California which greatly reduced property tax?

3. What is one way schools are cutting back today to save money?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. restrictions

2. shrinking

3. remediation

4. intolerance

Education Theme - Unit 1
Quiz

Fill in the blanks

1. Some examples of career oriented classes are *Metal* and *Wood shop*

2. In the ancient country of *Egypt*, only the eldest son in each family would be educated.

3. Most educational systems teach fundamental skills such as *Reading* and *Writing*

Short Answer Question - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is education?

   Education is the process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, habits, values or attitudes.

2. Should education in America be on a voluntary basis? Explain your answer.

   Students answers will vary. Make sure they support their answer.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. environment

2. integration

3. patriotism

Vocabulary continued

4. eldest

5. career

Education Theme - Unit 2

Quiz

Fill in the blanks

1. The ancient *Greeks* did not educate girls but the ancient *Romans* did provide an elementary education for girls.

2. The invention of *Writing* made possible the beginning of schools as we know them today.

3. It was here that young Greek men learned to become citizen soldiers. *Gymnasium*

4. Young people in pre-historic societies probably learned through *imitation*.

5. One famous Athenian philosopher was *Socrates*

Short Answer - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is a scribe?
Scribes were hired for any jobs that required reading, writing or arithmetic.

2. What does pre-historic mean?
Prehistoric means before any written language was used.

3. Who controlled education during the Middle Ages?
The Christian church controlled education during the Middle Ages.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. mandatory

2. formal

3. communicate

4. drought

5. assignment

6. specialized

Education Theme - Unit 3
Quiz

Fill in the blanks

1. The boy king who Cardinal Mazarin taught was *Louis XIV*

2. All school districts in California are required by law to offer some form of *Alternative* education.

3. Supporters of *Fundamentalist* schools believe traditional schools offer too many "nonsense" courses.

Short Answer - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What happens to a student under the traditional approach of education?
   Under the traditional approach, a students starts school at the age of 5 (kindergarten) and graduates 13 years later as a 12th grade student.

2. What kinds of things does the fundamental school concentrate on?
   The fundamental school concentrates on basic skills. It also stresses discipline and assigns homework every night.

3. What is the purpose of vocational education?
   Vocational schools train students in a specific skill such as welding, mechanics and carpentry.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. concentrate

2. required

3. contract

4. extra curricular

5. unique

6. dedicated

Education Theme - Unit 4

Quiz

Fill in the blanks

1. According to the Newsweek poll, *Discipline* is the single most important complaint about public schools today.

2. The growing number of " *One* *Parent* " homes has had its impact on education.

3. In *Santa* *Barbara*, California, they charge students a fee to participate in any extracurricular activity.

4. A *Competency* test will test basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Short Answer - use a complete sentence to answer each question.

1. How does television and the attitudes it forms make it difficult for educators today?

   Television helps develop an intolerance for anything that requires a long attention span.

2. What law was passed in California which greatly reduced property tax?

   Proposition 13 greatly reduced property taxes in California.

3. What is one way schools are cutting back today to save money?

   One way schools are cutting back to save money is by cancelling all field trips. Other things being done are dropping summer school and eliminating some sports.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. restrictions

2. shrinking

3. remediation

4. intolerance

Education Theme - Final Test

Fill In The Blanks

1. Some examples of career oriented classes are ______________ and ________________

2. In the ancient country of __________, only the eldest son in each family would be educated.

3. Most educational systems teach fundamental skills such as ______________ and ______________

4. It was here that young Greek men learned to become citizen soldiers: __________________

5. Young people in pre-historic societies probably learned through _______________.

6. One famous Athenian philosopher was ________________.

7. All school districts in California are required by law to offer some form of _________________ education.

8. Supporters of ____________________ schools believe traditional schools offer too many "nonsense" courses.

9. According the the Newsweek poll, ________________ is the single most important complaint about public schools today.

10. A __________________ test will test basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Short Answer Question - answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is education?

2. What does pre-historic mean?

3. What is the purpose of vocational education?

Short Answer Continued

4. How does television and the attitudes it forms make it difficult for educators today?

5. What is one way schools are cutting back today to save money?

Vocabulary - use each of the following vocabulary words in a complet sentence.

1. integration -

2. patriotism -

3. mandatory -

4. communicate -

5. drought -

6. concentrate -

7. contract -

Vocabulary Continued

8. restrictions -

9. remediation -

Education Theme - Final Test

Fill In The Blanks

1. Some examples of career oriented classes are Metal Shop and Work Shop

2. In the ancient country of Egypt, only the eldest son in each family would be educated.

3. Most educational systems teach fundamental skills such as Reading and Writing

4. It was here that young Greek men learned to become citizen soldiers: Gymnasium

5. Young people in pre-historic societies probably learned through imitation.

6. One famous Athenian philosopher was Socrates.

7. All school districts in California are required by law to offer some form of alternative education.

8. Supporters of Fundamental schools believe traditional schools offer too many "nonsense" courses.

9. According the the Newsweek poll, Discipline is the single most important complaint about public schools today.

10. A Competency test will test basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Short Answer Question - answer each question using a complete sentence

1. What is education?

   Education is the process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, habits, values or attitudes

2. What does pre-historic mean?

   Prehistoric means before any written language was used.

3. What is the purpose of vocational education?

   Vocational schools train students in a specific skill such as welding, mechanics and carpentry.

Short Answer Continued

4. How does television and the attitudes it forms make it difficult for educators today?

   Television helps develop an intolerance for anything that requires a long attention span.

5. What is one way schools are cutting back today to save money?

   One way schools are cutting back to save money is by concelling all field trips. Other things being done are dropping summer school and eliminating some sports.

Vocabulary - use each of the following vocabulary words in a comple sentence.

1. integration -

2. patriotism -

3. mandatory -

4. communicate -

5. drought -

6. concentrate -

7. contract -

Vocabulary Continued

8. restrictions -

9. remediation -

ENERGY THEME

There is a wealth of material coming out every day on the subject of energy. Keep your eyes open for interesting articles relating to energy in your local newspapers and magazines.

Your gas and electric bill usually includes ideas relating to new developments in energy exploration and conservation measures. As you find some of these topics, you might want to scan your Energy theme reading and find where you can incorporate them most effectively into your classroom.

You can either share the articles by reading or describing it to your students or you can run off copies on a xerox or duplicator machine and have the entire class read and discuss the article. It would also be beneficial at some time during the Energy theme unit to invite a representative from the Gas and Electric company to come and share some of his/her background and knowledge with your students.

Energy Teacher Instructions

DAY 1

A. Introduce unit. Ask students what is meant by the "energy crisis" and find out if they really thnk we have a serious problem today. (5 Min.)

B. Discuss the long gas lines and our dependence on Arab oil. What should we do? (10 Min.)

C. What has our search for energy, (automobile, nuclear power plants, etc.) done to our environment? (10 Min.)

D. Now tell students that you are going to give them and energy "I.Q." test. Inform them that some questions on the test may be confusing but ask them to do the best job they can. Administer Energy "I.Q." test. (10 Min.)

E. Grade Energy "I.Q." test. Explain to students that very low scores are common, even among adults. The point of the test is to show that we all have a lot to learn about the energy picture. (10 Min.)

DAY 2

A. Open Energy theme booklet to page which is the Energy vocabulary. Pronounce each word and read each definition to students. By reviewing some of the key words, it will make the Energy theme reading easier for the students. (15 Min.)

B. Introduce word sounds of unit 1 on page Make lists of words that use these word sounds on the chalkboard. Follow the same routine with the word sounds in each unit. Time spent will vary depending on the number of word sounds introduced. (5 Min.)

C. Complete your normal vocabulary word procedure. Pronounce each vocabulary word. Break the larger vocabulary words down into syllables. Discuss the meanings of the words. (15 Min.)

DAY 2 continued

D. Assign vocabulary words 1-16 for spelling test tomorrow.

E. Orally read pages 1,2, and 3 of Unit #1. Encourage discussion as the class reads. (15 Min.)

DAY 3

A. Administer spelling test over Unit #1 vocabulary. Students should exchange papers and correct words. Call on students to orally spell the words without looking at their papers. (15 Min.)

B. Handout study guide #1. Remind students to answer each question in a complete sentence. (30 Min.)

C. Tell students to take study guide #1 home and study it in preparation for a quiz tomorrow.

DAY 4

A. As a class, review correct answers to study guide #1. Ask students to make the necessary corrections on their papers. Remind students to spend a few minutes reviewing the vocabulary words in Unit #1 since they will have to use some of these words in complete sentences. (15 Min.)

B. Allow students 10 minutes of "quiet" study. Most of your students probably did not study last night. (10 Min.)

C. Administer Quiz #1. (20 Min.) Units 1 & 2 will be combined in Quiz #1.

DAY 5

A. Teacher should grade quiz and hand back to students. Review correct answers with students. (10 Min.)

B. Introduce new word sounds in Unit #2. Follow normal procedure. (10 Min.)

C. Pronounce vocabulary words to class. Follow normal procedure with new vocabulary words. When finished, assign the 12 words for a spelling test tomorrow. (15 Min.)

DAY 5 continued

D. Orally read Unit #2. After reading, review main points with students. Make sure they know the three present sources of energy; 1) running water, 2) fossil fuels, 3) nuclear fission. (15 Min.)

DAY 6

A. Spelling test over Unit #2 vocabulary. Grade test in usual manner. (10 Min.)

B. Distribute study guide #2. (20 Min.)

C. Review answers to study guide. Always emphasize that students must use complete sentences. (15 Min.)

D. Inform class that there will be a quiz over study guide #2 tomorrow.

DAY 7

A. Administer quiz over Unit #2. (15 Min.)

B. Ask students to turn to Energy theme Appendix readings. Ask them to read Reading #1 and answer as many questions as possible. Each appendix reading has a brief vocabulary list. Go over these words with the class before they begin to read the article. (35 Min.)

DAY 8

A. Go over new word sounds in Unit #3. Follow normal procedure. (10 Min.)

B. Review eight vocabulary words. Follow normal procedure; assign vocabulary words for spelling test tomorrow. (10 Min.)

C. Orally read Unit #3. Teacher should use chalkboard after the reading and follow the 2,000 pounds of coal, as detailed in reading, through its process of becoming useful energy. (15 Min.)

D. Distribute study guide #3. It is very short. Ask class to finish the study guide. (10 Min.)

DAY 9

A. Administer spelling test. Grade in normal procedure. (10 Min.)

B. Review answers to study guide #3. (5 Min.) There will not be a separate quiz on Unit #3. Instead, there will be a quiz over Unit 3 & 4.

C. Ask students how much they are willing to risk our environment to help create new sources of energy? Discuss ways in which energy pollutes the environment; 1) automobile, 2) coal plants, 3) nuclear power plants. (20 Min.)

DAY 10

A. Introduce Unit #4 by asking students to read Appendix Reading #2 on the Three Mile Island Incident. Students should then answer questions related to this reading. (30 Min.)

B. Encourage discussion of the pros and cons of nuclear power.

C. Introduce word sounds in Unit #4 with normal procedure. (10 Min.)

D. Introduce vocabulary in Unit #4 using the normal procedure. Assign the nine vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow. (10 Min.)

DAY 11

A. Administer spelling test over Unit #4 vocabulary. Grade in usual manner. (10 Min.)

B. Orally read Unit #4. (10 Min.)

C. Distribute study guide #4. (15 Min.)

D. Ask students to turn to the back of their booklets and look at the political cartoons relating to the energy issue. Discuss questions mentioned on page. (15 Min.)

DAY 12

A. Review answers to study guide #4. Inform students that there will be a quiz on Units # 3 & 4 tomorrow. (10 Min.)

B. Assign Appendix Reading #3 regarding the San Onofre Power plant. Students should also complete questions relating to the reading. (35 Min.)

DAY 13

A. Administer Units # 3 & 4 quiz. (15 Min.)

B. Assign Appendix Reading #4 on the "Acid Rain". Students should answer questions relating to this reading. (30 Min.)

DAY 14

A. Introduce Unit #5 by asking students to think of several ways in which everyone could conserve energy. Discuss cars, houses, industries, etc. (10 Min.)

B. Introduce new word sounds in Unit #5 with normal procedure. (10 Min.)

C. Review vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow. (10 Min.)

D. Orally read Unit #5. (10 Min.)

E. Assign study guide #5. It is short but have those students who fail to finish, complete it as homework. Inform class that there will be a quiz over Unit #5 tomorrow. Remind them to study the vocabulary words too.

DAY 15

A. Administer spelling test over Unit #5 vocabulary words. Grade in usual manner. (10 Min.)

B. Administer quiz #5. (15 Min.)

C. Introduce word sounds in Unit #6. (5 Min.)

DAY 16

A. Administer spelling test. Grade in normal manner. (10 Min.)

B. Orally read Unit #6. (5 Min.)

C. Discuss "energy barrel" for year 2000 by illustrating facts contained in reading on the chalkboard. (10 Min.)

D. Assign study guide #6. Students should complete in class or at home. There will be a quiz over Unit #6 tomorrow. (15 Min.)

DAY 17

A. Administer quiz #6. (15 Min.)

B. Introduce word sounds for Unit #7. (5 Min.)

C. Review vocabulary words for spelling test tomorrow.

D. Orally read Unit #7. (15 Min.)

DAY 18

A. Administer Unit #7 spelling test. Grade using normal procedure. (15 Min.)

B. Handout study guide #7. (15 Min.)

C. Review answers to study guide #7. Inform students that there will be a quiz over Unit #7 tomorrow. (10 Min.)

D. Remind students to gather all quizzes on Energy Theme and begin to review for Energy Theme Test.

DAY 19

A. Administer Unit #7 quiz. (15 Min.)

B. Assign Appendix Reading #5 on Solar Energy. Assign related questions to the reading. (30 Min.)

C. Inform students that tomorrow they will take the Energy Theme Test. They should study their old quizes and study guides.

DAY 20

A. Administer "Energy Theme" test. (40 Min.)

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. How much has man's energy use increased in the last 100 years?

2. What was man's earliest source of energy?

3. Name two major sources of energy for early man.

4. Can slaves be considered a source of energy? Explain.

5. How did early man use wind and water to make energy?

6. What is the name of a very early machine that created energy?

7. What kinds of things was the steam engine used for?

8. What kind of machine brought a demand for petroleum products?

9. How is the internal combustion engine used today?

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. List the 3 sources of energy in the United States today.

2. How much more energy are we using than our great grandparents?

3. What amount of the world's energy does the United States consume?

4. How many barrels of oil will the average child born today use during his lifetime?

5. Why is it risky for the United States to import so much oil?

6. Which is more plentiful in the United States; coal or natural gas?

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What amount of coal from the starting 2,000 pounds is converted into useful work?

2. What percent of coal is lost as it is dug from the strip mines?

3. What percent of energy in coal can be used by the power plants?

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is the biggest energy polluter in the United States today?

2. What is the cleanest source of energy in the world today?

3. How is the automobile directly responsible for pollution?

4. What is one problem that can happen with hydroelectric plants?

5. How many pollutants are released by a coal fired plant (1,000 megawatt)?

6. What are two potential problems with nuclear power plants?

7. How have some cures for pollution actually ended up creating more pollution?

Energy - Study Guide #5

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What are some ways people can cut back on gasoline consumption?

2. In what area of the house is most heat lost?

3. List 5 ways to conserve energy in your home?

4. How can a home-owner cut down on heat loss?

5. Why is attitude so important for energy conservation?

Energy - Study Guide #6

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. How many millions of barrels of oil could be saved if all energy conservation techniques were followed?

2. How many barrels per day of energy are we going to need by the year 2000?

3. Draw an energy barrel and show how it may be filled by the year 2000.

Use the following VOCABULARY words in complete sentences.

1. residential

2. commercial

3. exploration

4. require

5. scrapped

6. gadgets

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What kind of building program would it take for us to fill our energy barrel with nuclear energy by the year 2000?

2. What is the difference between a conventional reactor and a breeder reactor?

3. How could we possibly take advantage of energy from the ocean?

4. Where is the only commercial electric tidal plant located?

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. How much has man's energy use increased in the last 100 years?

   Man's energy use has increased by 30 times in the last 100 years.

2. What was man's earliest source of energy?

   Man's earliest form of energy was food.

3. Name two major sources of energy for early man.

   Two major sources of energy for early man were fire and trained animals.

4. Can slaves be considered a source of energy? Explain.

   Slaves can be considered a source of energy. Slaves did a tremendous amount of work in some societies such as Egypt.

5. How did early man use wind and water to make energy?

   Wind was used to push windmills and water turned huge water wheels.

6. What is the name of a very early machine that created energy?

   An early machine that created energy was the steam engine.

7. What kinds of things was the steam engine used for?

   The steam engine was used in factories, for transportation in steamships and locomotives and ran generators which provided electricity.

8. What kind of machine brought a demand for petroleum products?

   The internal combustion engine brought a demand for petroleum products.

9. How is the internal combustion engine used today?

   The internal combustion engine today powers buses, cars, and airplanes.

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. List the 3 sources of energy in the United States today.

Three sources of energy in the U.S. today are running water, fossil fuels, and nuclear fission.

2. How much more energy are we using than our great grandparents?

We are using 4 times more energy than our grandparents.

3. What amount of the world's energy does the United States consume?

The U.S. consumes about one-third of the world's energy.

4. How many barrels of oil will the average child born today use during his lifetime?

An average child born today will use about 2,000 barrels of oil.

5. Why is it risky for the United States to import so much oil?

A large supplier of oil for the U.S. could refuse to sell us any more oil causing a big crisis in the U.S.

6. Which is more plentiful in the United States; coal or natural gas?

Coal is more plentiful in the U.S.

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What amount of coal from the starting 2,000 pounds is converted into useful work?

   Less than 3 percent of the starting 2,000 pounds is converted into useful work.

2. What percent of coal is lost as it is dug from the strip mines?

   Twenty percent of the coal is lost as it is dug from the strip mines.

3. What percent of energy in coal can be used by the power plants?

   The power plant can make good use of only 38 percent of the energy in the coal.

Energy - Study Guide #4

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is the biggest energy polluter in the United States today?

   The automobile is the biggest energy polluter in the U.S. today.

2. What is the cleanest source of energy in the world today?

   The cleanest source of energy in the world today is hydroelectric power.

3. How is the automobile directly responsible for pollution?

   It directly affects the air with exhaust emissions.

4. What is one problem that can happen with hydroelectric plants?

   Thousands of acres may be flooded when water backs up from the dam.

5. How many pollutants are released by a coal fired plant (1,000 megawatt)?

   More than 350,000 tons of pollutants are created by a 1,000 megawatt plant each year.

6. What are two potential problems with nuclear power plants?

   Two potential problems of nuclear power plants are radioactive solid wastes and the discharge of heated water into rivers, lakes, and oceans.

7. How have some cures for pollution actually ended up creating more pollution?

   Emission control devices for autos have reduced the miles per gallon received by cars and increased the demand for gasoline.

Energy - Study Guide #5

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What are some ways people can cut back on gasoline consumption?

   There are several things people can do to cut back on gasoline consumption. They can plan their trips better to cut out unnecessary trips, buy smaller cars and use public transportation.

2. In what area of the house is most heat lost?

   Most heat in a house is lost through the roof .

3. List 5 ways to conserve energy in your home?

   1) Turn thermostat down in winter; 2) turn off unnecessary lights; 3) using cold water in washing machines; 4) turning down water heater thermostat; 5) using flourescent lamps instead of regular light bulbs.

4. How can a home-owner cut down on heat loss?

   Heat loss in a home can be cut down with proper insulation.

5. Why is attitude so important for energy conservation?

   Everyone must care about the energy problem if we, as a country, are going to meet this challenge.

Energy - Study Guide #6

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. How many millions of barrels of oil could be saved if all energy conservation techniques were followed?

If all the energy conservation techniques were followed, 11 million barrels per day could be saved.

2. How many barrels per day of energy are we going to need by the year 2000?

We are going to need 95 million barrels of oil by the year 2000.

3. Draw an energy barrel and show how it may be filled by the year 2000.

ENERGY BARRELL

Nuclear Power = ?

3 Million = Sun, Earth

1 Million = Hydroelectric

3 Million = Shale

17 Million = Coal Production

7 Million = Natural Gas

5 Million = Alaska Pipeline

12 Million = Import

Use the following VOCABULARY words in complete sentences.

1. residential

2. commercial

3. exploration

4. require

5. scrapped

6. gadgets

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What kind of building program would it take for us to fill our energy barrel with nuclear energy by the year 2000?

   We would have to complete a 1,000 megawatt plant every 10 days from now through the turn of the century.

2. What is the difference between a conventional reactor and a breeder reactor?

   A conventional reactor uses uranium for fuel. A breeder reactor can convert up to 90 percent of the unusable uranium to plutonium, an element that can be used to fuel other reactors.

3. How could we possibly take advantage of energy from the ocean?

   We could gain energy from the oceans through tidal power.

4. Where is the only commercial electric tidal plant located?

   The only commercial electric tidal plant is located in France.

Energy - Quiz #1

Fill In The Blanks

1. The earliest form of energy was ______________________.

2. Where do plants get their energy from? __________________.

3. Man began to harness his fellowman in the form of ______________________.

4. An early source of energy that man created was ____________________.

5. The earliest machine that was invented which was not dependent on a natural source of energy was _____________.

6. What is the name of the engine that powers our present cars, buses and airplanes? ______________________.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. experiment

2. generate

3. estimate

4. predict

Vocabulary words continued

5. tremendous

6. prime

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Why did man become more creative once he learned how to grow his own crops?

2. List three ways the early steam engine was used.

Energy -- Quiz #2

Fill In The Blanks

1. Most of our energy comes from 3 sources today. They are: ____________________, ________________, and ___________.

2. We have only 6% of the world's population, but we consume about ___________ of the world's energy.

3. By 1979, we were importing ______% of our petroleum.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. prosecute

2. depend

3. import

4. reserves

5. furnace

Answer each of the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. Why is it risky for America to import so much of its petroleum?

2. Give some examples of why our energy use has gone up so much in the last 100 years.

Energy - Quiz #3

Fill In The Blank

1. What percent fossil fuel energy content are we wasting?
   ____________%

2. The least wasteful form of coal mining is known as
   ___________________ mining.

3. If you begin with 2,000 pounds of coal, how many pounds
   is actually converted to useful energy? ________________

4. The biggest energy polluter in the United States today
   is the __________________.

5. The cleanest source of energy is ____________________.

Short Answer - Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is an emission control device?

2. What is one problem with hydroelectric power?

Short Answer (continued)

3. What is the biggest environmental problem with nuclear power plants?

4. Which is a cleaner source of fossil fuel energy; coal fired plants, or natural gas fired plants?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. extract

2. content

3. converted

4. environment

5. affect

Vocabulary words

6. pollutants

7. impact

8. radioactive

Energy - Quiz #4

1. List four ways to conserve energy in your home:

   a)

   b)

   c)

   d)

2. ____________ and ___________ is the greatest single energy user in our homes.

3. What is meant by "public transportation"?

4. Ten percent of gas used for the entire country is used by the ____________ ____________ on your stove.

5. The key thing about energy conservation is _______________.

6. The average American car gets _______ miles per gallon.

7. The greatest loss or gain of heat in most homes is through the _______________.

8. What does insulation do for your house?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. conserve

2. adequate

3. attitude

4. encourage

5. flourescent

1. The "energy barrel" in the year 2000 will be around ________ million barrels.

2. How will filling the "energy barrel" in the year 2000 affect your lifestyle? (change the things you do now?)

3. What percent of barrels per day can we safely import to help us fill the "energy barrel"?

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. require

2. commercial

3. residential

4. gadgets

5. exploration

6. scrapped

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Even if there was enough fuels to fill the energy barrel, what problem would still remain?

2. In your own words, explain how geothermal power would work.

3. In your own words, explain how solar power would work.

4. What are two drawbacks to nuclear power?

5. What is a breeder reactor?

6. Where could windmills be used most effectively in our country?

7. How could the ocean be used as a source of energy?

R

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. drawbacks

2. clutter

3. security

4. hazard

5. scenic

6. harness

Fill In The Blanks

1. ____________ energy furnishes a major part of Iceland's power.

2. ____________ energy has been used by man for centuries but not on a large scale basis.

3. At the present time, there is a tidal power plant in what country? ____________________

Short Answer Questions - use complete sentences

1. What are two drawbacks to nuclear power?
   a)

   b)

2. In the U.S., where would windmills be most effective?

3. What is one problem we would face if we doubled the number of hydroelectric plants?

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. speculated

2. clutter

3. scenic

4. hazard

5. designed

Energy - Quiz #1

Fill In The Blanks

1. The earliest form of energy was Food.

2. Where do plants get their energy from? The Sun.

3. Man began to harness his fellowman in the form of Slavery.

4. An early source of energy that man created was Fire.

5. The earliest machine that was invented which was not dependent on a natural source of energy was The Steam Engine

6. What is the name of the engine that powers our present cars, buses and airplanes? Internal Combustion.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. experiment

2. generate

3. estimate

4. predict

225

Vocabulary words continued

5. tremendous

6. prime

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Why did man become more creative once he learned how to grow his own crops?

   Man no longer had to spend all his time searching for food. He now had more leusure time to think and experiment with new ideas and find new sources of energy.

2. List three ways the early steam engine was used.

   The early steam engine was used as follows:
   a. *Factories*
   b. *Transportation (steamships and locomotives)*
   c. *Generators*

Energy - Quiz #2

Fill In The Blanks

1. Most of our energy comes from 3 sources today. They are: Running Water, Fossil Fuels, and Nuclear Fission

2. We have only 6% of the world's population, but we consume about One-third of the world's energy.

3. By 1979, we were importing 50 % of our petroleum.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. prosecute

2. depend

3. import

4. reserves

5. furnace

227

Answer each of the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. Why is it risky for America to import so much of its petroleum?

It is risky for the U.S. to import so much petroleum because a country supplying us petroleum could refuse to sell us any more creating an instant crisis in the U.S.

2. Give some examples of why our energy use has gone up so much in the last 100 years.

Today the average household has many more machines and gadgets which consume energy. There has been a tremendous growth in technology all around us and all these new inventions require energy.

Energy - Quiz #3

Fill In The Blank

1. What percent fossil fuel energy content are we wasting?
   97 %

2. The least wasteful form of coal mining is known as
   Strip mining.

3. If you begin with 2,000 pounds of coal, how many pounds is actually converted to useful energy? *50 Lbs.*

4. The biggest energy polluter in the United States today is the *Automobile*.

5. The cleanest source of energy is *Hydroelectric Plants*.

Short Answer - Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is an emission control device?

   An emission control device reduces the amount of pollutants coming from cars and factories.

2. What is one problem with hydroelectric power?

   Water may back up from the dams and flood thousands of acres of land.

Short Answer (continued)

3. What is the biggest environmental problem with nuclear power plants?

The biggest environmental problem with nuclear power plants is how to deal with the solid radioactive wastes from the plant.

4. Which is a cleaner source of fossil fuel energy; coal fired plants, or natural gas fired plants?

Natural gas fired power plants are the cleanest source of fossil fuel energy.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. extract

2. content

3. converted

4. environment

5. affect

Vocabulary words

6. pollutants

7. impact

8. radioactive

Energy - Quiz #4

1. List four ways to conserve energy in your home:
   a) *Turn off unnecessary lights*
   b) *Use cold water in washing machines*
   c) *Turn down water heater thermostat*
   d) *Use flourescent lamps instead of regular light bulbs*

2. *Heating* and *Cooling* is the greatest single energy user in our homes.

3. What is meant by "public transportation"?
Public transportation includes buses, trains, subways, and other experimen like monorails where large numbers of people are transported at once.

4. Ten percent of gas used for the entire country is used by the *Pilot* *Light* on your stove.

5. The key thing about energy conservation is *Attitude*.

6. The average American car gets *12* miles per gallon.

7. The greatest loss or gain of heat in most homes is through the *Roof*.

8. What does insulation do for your house?
   It keeps both the heat and the cool in your house.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. conserve

2. adequate

3. attitude

4. encourage

5. flourescent

Energy - Quiz #5

1. The "energy barrel" in the year 2000 will be around 95 million barrels.

2. How will filling the "energy barrel" in the year 2000 affect your lifestyle? (change the things you do now?)

   People will be using more public transportation. Homes will be smaller and cars won't be necessary for many individuals. Building designs will also be different to take advantage of energy demands.

3. What percent of barrels per day can we safely import to help us fill the "energy barrel"?

   We can safely import 15% or 12 million barrels of oil.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. require

2. commercial

3. residential

4. gadgets

5. exploration

6. scrapped

Energy - Quiz #6

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Even if there was enough fuels to fill the energy barrel, what problem would still remain?

   It is unlikely that our environment could absorb the ever increasing amounts of pollution created by the new energy sources.

2. In your own words, explain how geothermal power would work.

   Geothermal power takes the steam or hot water from deep in the earth and converts it to useful energy.

3. In your own words, explain how solar power would work.

   Solar power works through capturing the rays of the sun and converting them to useful energy.

4. What are two drawbacks to nuclear power?

   Two drawbacks to nuclear power are the solid radioactive waste and the warm water from the plants spilling into oceans and lakes.

5. What is a breeder reactor?

   A breeder reactor is a producer of nuclear fuel.

6. Where could windmills be used most effectively in our country?

   Windmills could be most effectively used in the Great Plains area and on the Coast.

7. How could the ocean be used as a source of energy?

   The tidal power of the ocean could be converted into useful energy.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. drawbacks

2. clutter

3. security

4. hazard

5. scenic

6. harness

Fill In The Blanks

1. Geothermal energy furnishes a major part of Iceland's power.

2. Solar energy has been used by man for centuries but not on a large scale basis.

3. At the present time, there is a tidal power plant in what country? France

Short Answer Questions - use complete sentences

1. What are two drawbacks to nuclear power?
   a) Nuclear Waste
   b) Pollution of ocean waters

2. In the U.S., where would windmills be most effective?
   They would be most effective along the coast and in the Great Plains.

3. What is one problem we would face if we doubled the number of hydroelectric plants?
   We would affect areas of great natural and scenic beauty.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. speculated

2. clutter

3. scenic

4. hazard

5. designed

Energy Theme Test

SHORT ANSWER (ANSWER EACH QUESTION WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE)

1. Why did man become more creative once he learned how to grow his own crops?

2. Why is it risky for America to import so much of its petroleum?

3. What is an emission control device?

4. What is the biggest environmental problem with nuclear power plants?

5. What does insulation do for your house?

SHORT ANSWER CONTINUED.........

6. How will filling the "energy barrel" in the year 2000 affect your lifestyle? (Change the things you do now.)

7. In your own words, explain how solar power would work.

8. What are two drawbacks to nuclear power?

9. Where could windmills be used most effectively in our country?

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The earliest form of energy was ______________________________.

2. Man began to harness his fellowman in the form of ____________.

3. The earliest machine that was invented which was not dependent on a natural source of energy was the ________________________.

4. Most of our energy comes from 3 sources today. They are: __________________, __________________, and __________________.

5. We have only 6% of the world's population but we consume about __________________ of the world's energy.

6. The least wasteful form of coal mining is known as ___________ mining.

7. The biggest energy polluter in the United States today is the ________________________.

8. The cleanest source of energy is __________________________,

9. List four ways to conserve energy in your home:
   a)
   b)
   c)
   d)

10. Ten percent of the gas used for the entire country is used by the ________________________ on your stove.

11. The greatest loss or gain of heat in most homes is through the ________________.

USE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY WORDS IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE

1. estimate -

2. tremendous -

3. depend -

4. import -

5. reserves -

6. require -

7. extract -

8. environment -

9. pollutants -

10. adequate -

11. encourage -

VOCABULARY CONTINUED..........

12. gadgets -

13. exploration -

14. security -

15. hazard -

16. scenic -

SHORT ANSWER (ANSWER EACH QUESTION WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE)

1. **Why did man become more creative once he learned how to grow his own crops?**

   Man no longer had to spend all his time searching for food. He now had more leisure time to think and experiment with new ideas and find new sources of energy.

2. **Why is it risky for America to import so much of its petroleum?**

   It is risky for the U.S. to import so much petroleum because a country supplying us petroleum could refuse to sell us anymore, thus creating an instant crisis in the U.S.

3. **What is an emission control device?**

   An emission control device reduces the amount of pollutants coming from cars and factories.

4. **What is the biggest environmental problem with nuclear power plants?**

   The biggest environmental problem with nuclear power plants is how to deal with the solid radioactive wastes from the plant.

5. **What does insulation do for your house?**

   It keeps both the heat and the cool in your house.

SHORT ANSWER CONTINUED..........

6. **How will filling the "energy barrel" in the year 2000 affect your lifestyle? (Change the things you do now.)**

People will be using more public transportation. Homes will be smaller and cars won't be necessary for many individuals. Building designs will also be different to take advantage of energy demands.

7. **In your own words, explain how solar power would work.**

Solar power works through capturing the rays of the sun and converting them to useful energy.

8. **What are two drawbacks to nuclear power?**

Two drawbacks to nuclear power are the solid radioactive waste and the warm water from the plants spilling into oceans and lakes.

9. **Where could windmills be used most effectively in our country?**

Windmills could be most effectively used in the Great Plains area and on the coast.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The earliest form of energy was *Food*

2. Man began to harness his fellowman in the form of *Slavery*

3. The earliest machine that was invented which was not dependent on a natural source of energy was the *Steam Engine*

4. Most of our energy comes from 3 sources today. They are: *Running water*, *Fossil fuels*, and *Nuclear fission*

5. We have only 6% of the world's population but we consume about *one-third* of the world's energy.

6. The least wasteful form of coal mining is known as *Strip* mining.

7. The biggest energy polluter in the United States today is the *Automobile*.

8. The cleanest source of energy is *Hydroelectric plants.*

9. List four ways to conserve energy in your home:
   a) *Turn off unnecessary lights*
   b) *Use cold water in washing machines*
   c) *Turn down water heater thermostat*
   d) *Use flourescent lamps instead of regular light bulbs*

10. Ten percent of the gas used for the entire country is used by the *Pilot light* on your stove.

11. The greatest loss or gain of heat in most homes is through the *Roof*.

USE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY WORDS IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE

1. estimate -

2. tremendous -

3. depend -

4. import -

5. reserves -

6. require -

7. extract -

8. environment -

9. pollutants -

10. adequate -

11. encourage -

VOCABULARY CONTINUED..........

12. gadgets -

13. exploration -

14. security -

15. hazard -

16. scenic -

Teacher Instructions

TECHNOLOGY THEME

The Technology theme has been developed to make the students aware of the tremendous growth of machines around them and give them a glimpse of how technology via such developments as computers may have a tremendous impact on their future. Students might also be reminded that some of them will be working eight hours a day with machines in a few years. How will they adjust to being a "slave" to a machine and the prospect of having the machine even take their job away from them?

DAY 1

A. Introduce word sounds of Unit 1 on page 1. Have students suggest words that have the same sound and put them up on the chalkboard. (10 Min.)

B. Review vocabulary words in Unit 1. Follow standard procedure. Pronounce the words. Discuss their meanings. Break the more difficult words down by syllables on the chalkboard.

C. Assign Unit 1 vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow.

D. As a class, orally read Unit 1. (20 Min.)

DAY 2

A. Administer spelling test over Unit 1. Insist that the room is absolutely quiet and then pronounce the words as clearly and distinctly as possible. Students should exchange papers after test. Grade test by calling on students to spell the words orally without looking at their papers. (20 Min.)

B. Distribute Study Guide #1. This study guide will become homework if not completed in class. Ask the class to study their study guide for a quiz over this material tomorrow. Remember to stress the importance of using complete sentences. Emphasize spelling and correct use of grammar. (30 Min.)

DAY 3

A. Review answers to Study Guide #1. Make sure students understand all questions and vocabulary. (15 Min.)

B. Administer Quiz #1. (15 Min.)

C. Inform students that you are going to read them Appendix Reading #1 which is an early contract agreement that was written for a young man who agreed to work at a job for six years. Ask the students to pay attention to what the master will provide and what the man must provide. Would the students be willing to sign such a contract today? Why or why not? After discussion, have students answer questions at end of Appendix Reading #1. (25 Min.)

DAY 4

A. As a class, read Appendix Reading #2 orally. This story relates the trials and tribulations of a young girl going to work for the first time in a factory. Before you begin the class reading, pronounce the vocabulary words for them and discuss the meaning of the most difficult words.

B. Answer Appendix Reading #2 questions. (25 Min.)

DAY 5

A. Return Quiz #1. Review correct answers. Remind students to keep all quizzes to study them for their Technology theme test. (10 Min.)

B. Introduce Unit #2, "The Age of the Steam Engine." Review word sounds. (10 Min.)

C. Review vocabulary words. Follow normal procedure. Assign vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow. (15 Min.)

D. Orally read and discuss Unit #2. (20 Min.)

DAY 6

A. Administer Unit #2 spelling test. Grade with normal procedure. (15 Min.)

B. Distribute Unit #2 Study Guide. Finish for homework if necessary. (30 Min.)

DAY 7

A. Review correct answers to Study Guide #2. (10 Min.) Inform the class that there will be a quiz over this material tomorrow.

DAY 7 (continued)

B. Assign Appendix Reading #3 on the "Steam Engine." Students should read the article to themselves and answer questions related to the reading. Students may need some help on the last exercise. (40 Min.)

DAY 8

A. Administer Unit #2 quiz. (25 Min.)

B. Assign Appendix Reading #4 on the "Internal Combustion Engine." Students should read the article to themselves and answer questions related to the reading. (30 Min.) You might also check your class to see how many students are presently enrolled in an auto shop class. Could they demonstrate some of the principles that the students had just read through charts, picture, or scale models? This project could tap the interest of one of your students.

DAY 9

A. Return Quiz #2. Review correct answers. Remind students to save them. (10 Min.)

B. Introduce Unit #3, "The Effects of Industrialization on Society". Explain to the students that we are now going to see how industry affected the lives of people. How does industry affect the lives of people today? How are cities with large industries different from those cities with no industries. (10 Min.)

C. Introduce new word sounds. (10 Min.

D. Review vocabulary words. Follow normal procedure. (15 Min.) Assign vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow.

E. Read and discuss Unit #3 orally. (20 Min.)

DAY 10

A. Administer Unit #3 spelling test. (15 Min.)

B. Distribute Study Guide #3. (25 Min.)

C. As a class, read Appendix Reading #5 orally. (15 Min.) Orally discuss the answers at the end of the unit.

DAY 11

A. Review correct answers for Study Guide #3. Inform students that there will be a quiz over this material tomorrow. (15 Min.)

B. Assign Appendix Reading #6. Before students begin reading, explain the meaning of the word *Capitalist*. Ask students to write out answers to the questions related to Appendix Reading #6. Make sure that they read the entire article before looking up the questions. (40 Min.)

DAY 12

A. Administer Quiz #3. (20 Min.)

B. Introduce Unit #4, "The Impact of the Industrial Revolution on the Modern World".

C. Review the new word sounds. (10 Min.)

DAY 13

A. Review correct answers to Quiz #3. (10 Min.)

DAY 13 (continued)

B. Introduce Unit #4, "The Impact of the Industrial Revolution on the Modern World". Challenge students' imagination as to where machines and computers will take us in the next 20 years. (5 Min.)

C. Introduce word sounds. (10 Min.)

D. Review vocabulary words. Assign them for a spelling test tomorrow. (15 Min.)

E. Orally read Unit #4. (20 Min.)

DAY 14

A. Administer Unit #4 spelling test. (15 Min.)

B. Distribute Unit #4 Study Guide. Complete for homework if necessary. (25 Min.) Advise students that there will be a quiz over Unit #4 tomorrow.

DAY 15

A. Review correct answers to Unit #4 Study Guide. (10 Min.)

B. Administer Unit #4 quiz. (20 Min.)

C. As a class, read Appendix Reading #7 orally and discuss the questions at the end of the unit. This reading deals with the problems that assembly line workers face today. (25 Min.)

D. Remind class to bring previous 3 quizzes for a final review tomorrow.

DAY 16

A. Return Quiz #4; review correct answers. (10 Min.)

B. Review with class quizzes over Units 1,2, and 3. Go over difficult questions several times. Remind them to study this material tonight for a Technology test tomorrow.

DAY 17

A. Technology Theme Final Test. (50 Min.)

Fill In The Blanks

1. The Industrial Revolution began in ______________ in ___________
2. Before the Industrial Revolution most people were _______________
3. It has been said that _______________ is the mother of invention.
4. The factory system started with a series of ____________________.
5. The Flying Shuttle was invented by _____________________________.

Short Answer Questions

1. List five machines that save you time. Which one is most important to you?

2. What really happened during the Industrial Revolution?

3. What did the craftsmen do?

4. How did the cottage system work?

5. What was the difference between the factory system and the cottage system?

6. What were some (three) disadvantages to water power.

Use the following VOCABULARY words in a complete sentence.

1. drought

2. specialize

3. harvest

craftsman

Technology Theme - Study Guide #2

Fill In The Blanks

1. The main source of power for the Steam Engine was ______________.
2. THOMAS NEWCOMER invented the ____________________________________.
3. The pressure in the steam engine made it necessary to find a new way to make a stronger ______________________.
4. Coal was baked forcing out the impurities leaving a substance known as ____________.
5. ______________ and ________________ were the main types of transportation during the early days of the machine age.
6. This man developed a new way to make roads: ______________________.
7. The locomotive was sometimes called the __________________________.
8. Railroad cars traveled at the speed of _________ miles per hour.
9. The first steamship was called _________________________.

Short Answer. Use complete sentences.

1. How did the steam engine differ from the vacuum pump?

2. How did Mr. Watt come into contact with the vacuum pump?

3. What were some drawbacks to using wood as a source of fuel in the factories?

4. Give one example of how one new invention leads to another.

5. What did the demand for stronger railroad tracks lead to?

6. What was the Morse Code?

7. How were macadamized roads built?

8. How was the level and flow of water regulated in Canada?

9. Who applied the concept of the steam engine to ships?

10. What did the seed drill do?

11. Why did the McCormick Reaper allow the farmer to plant more acres of crops?

12. What was the purpose of the cotton gin? Who invented it?

Use each of the following VOCABULARY words in a complete sentence.

1. rotated

2. availability

3. alternatives

4. abundant

5. impurities

6. transmitted

7. asphalt

8. rutted

Short Answer Questions (Use a complete sentence for each.)

1. How much money did the average person make per week in 1867?

2. What new class of people did the Industrial Revolution help create?

3. Describe the life of an average person during the Industrial Revolution.

4. What were three reforms that were made that helped the working people?

5. What did Charles Dickens in his book, "Hard Times" write about?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

tenements

clustered

assured

Technology Theme - Study Guide #4

Short Answer (Use a complete sentence for each.)

1. For hundreds of years, what was the role of women supposed to be? (What were they supposed to do?)

2. What do you think the Women's Liberation Movement stands for?

3. Why do so many more women work today compared to a hundred years ago?

4. Why did the United States drop an atomic bomb on Japan?

5. When and how did the "Space Age" officially begin?

6. Who were the first American astronauts to reach the moon?

7. What is the purpose of the Skylab?

Short Answer (cont.)

8. What are some things that a computer may do for you in the future?

9. What is meant by the "Green Revolution"?

10. Where are man's two remaining frontiers?

11. Why are scientists implanting gills in rats?

12. What do you think is meant by the saying, a "push button, throw-away" society?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

artificial

surrendered

prestige

disbelief

dominated

shamed

Technology Theme - Study Guide #1

Fill In The Blanks

1. The Industrial Revolution began in *England* in *1760*
2. Before the Industrial Revolution most people were *Farmers*
3. It has been said that *Necessity* is the mother of invention.
4. The factory system started with a series of *Cottagers*.
5. The Flying Shuttle was invented by *Jay Kay*.

Short Answer Questions

1. List five machines that save you time. Which one is most important to you?

   Washers/dryers, sewing machines, drills, machines that dig and lift are examples of machines that save time.

2. What really happened during the Industrial Revolution?

   People found new and better ways of getting useful work out of energy sources such as coal and wood.

3. What did the craftsmen do?

   They produced products with their hands such as shoes and sold them.

4. How did the cottage system work?

   A businessman would bring raw materials to the cottages of the workers who would convert them into manufactured goods.

5. What was the difference between the factory system and the cottage system?

The main difference between the cottage and the factory system was that more people worked under one roof in the factories.

6. What were some (three) disadvantages to water power.

(1) They had to be located near fast flowing rivers and streams.
(2) The sites were most often away from raw materials needed for products
(3) Spring floods and summer droughts made power unavailable from time to time.

Use the following VOCABULARY words in a complete sentence.

1. drought

2. specialize

3. harvest

4. craftsman

Technology Theme - Study Guide #2

Fill In The Blanks

1. The main source of power for the Steam Engine was *Coal*.

2. THOMAS NEWCOMER invented the *Vacuum Pump*.

3. The pressure in the steam engine made it necessary to find a new way to make a stronger *Metal*.

4. Coal was baked forcing out the impurities leaving a substance known as *Coke*.

5. *Packhorses* and *Coaches* were the main types of transportation during the early days of the machine age.

6. This man developed a new way to make roads: *John McAdam*.

7. The locomotive was sometimes called the *Iron Horse*.

8. Railroad cars traveled at the speed of *29* miles per hour.

9. The first steamship was called *"The Cleremont"*.

Short Answer. Use complete sentences.

1. How did the steam engine differ from the vacuum pump?

   The steam engine was different in that it was bulky and heavy, it also had a piston and cylinder.

2. How did Mr. Watt come into contact with the vacuum pump?

   James Watt was sent a Newcomer engine to repair.

3. What were some drawbacks to using wood as a source of fuel in the factories?

   The heavy use of wood tended to drive up the price and also limit its availability.

4. **Give one example of how one new invention leads to another.**
In 1773, Jay Kay invented the flying shuttle which made it possible for one worker instead of two to be able to weave cloth. This invention, however, created a need. Now the workers were creating cloth faster but running out of thread. This prompted the invention of the Spinning Jenny.

5. **What did the demand for stronger railroad tracks lead to?**

The demand for stronger railroad tracks led to a method of making steel, a stronger metal than iron.

6. What was the Morse Code?

A means of transmitting messages over hundreds of miles in a few seconds using a series of dots and dashes.

7. How were macadamized roads built?

A roadbed of large stones were topped with smaller stones.

8. How was the level and flow of water regulated in Canada?

The level and flow of water was regulated through the netwrok of canals.

9. How applied the concept of the steam engine to ships?

Robert Fulton applied the concept of steam engines to ships.

10. What did the seed drill do?

The seed drill stopped much of the waste of seeding by hand and it also assurred more seeds of actually taking root.

11. Why did the McCormick Reaper allow the farmer to plant more acres of crops?

It could harvest crops and do the work of many men.

12. What was the purpose of the cotton gin? Who invented it?

This machine picked the little seeds out of the cotton balls. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.

Use each of the following VOCABULARY words in a complete sentence.

1. rotated

2. availability

3. alternatives

4. abundant

5. impurities

6. transmitted

7. asphalt

8. rutted

Technology Theme - Study Guide #3

Short Answer Questions (Use a complete sentence for each.)

1. How much money did the average person make per week in 1867?

The average weekly wage in 1867 was $7 per week.

2. What new class of people did the Industrial Revolution help create?

The Industrial Revolution helped create the working class.

3. Describe the life of an average person during the Industrial Revolution.

The life of an average person was pretty gloomy. Hours of work were long and the working conditions were very poor.

4. What were three reforms that were made that helped the working people?

Three reforms that helped the working people were an incerase in wages, some of the tenements in which they lived were improved, and child labor laws were passed to protect the young children.

5. What did Charles Dickens in his book, "Hard Times" write about?

Charles Dickens wrote about the horrible living and working conditions in society.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

tenements

clustered

assured

Short Answer (Use a complete sentence for each.)

1. For hundreds of years, what was the role of women supposed to be? (What were they supposed to do?)

It was assumed that the place for woman was in the home with her family. It was also automatically believed that a good woman should get married and raise a family.

2. What do you think the Women's Liberation Movement stands for?

One of the things the Women Liberation Movement stands for is the demand for more respect and rights.

3. Why do so many more women work today compared to a hundred years ago?

Today, both man and woman, husband and wife, share equal parts in the economic life of society.

4. Why did the United States drop an atomic bomb on Japan?

President Truman's advisors told him that it would take much more fighting and dying before the Japanese would surrender.

5. When and how did the "Space Age" officially begin?

The Space Age officially began in 1957 when the soviet union sent its first artificial satellite, Sputnik I, into orbit around the earth.

6. Who were the first American astronauts to reach the moon?

Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin touched the surface of the moon on July 20, 1969, from the spacecraft, Apollo II.

7. What is the purpose of the Skylab?

The Skylab was used to send information back to earth.

Short Answer (cont.)

8. **What are some things that a computer may do for you in the future?**

   The computer may do things such as automatically preparing your breakfast, advising the weather, world wide at the touch of a button, and provide instant traffic conditions. These are just a few examples.

9. **What is meant by the "Green Revolution"?**

   The Green Revolution is the improvement of food production around the world.

10. Where are man's two remaining frontiers?

    Man's two remaining frontiers are the oceans and space.

11. Why are scientists implanting gills in rats?

    Scientists are experimenting now with implanting gills in rats to enable them to live under water.

12. What do you think is meant by the saying, a "push button, throw-away" society?

    Machines and plastic dominate our society and much of what we use is thrown out.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

artificial

surrendered

prestige

disbelief

dominated

shamed

Technology Theme - Quiz #1

Fill In The Blanks

1. It has been said that _______________ is the mother of invention.
2. The Spinning Jenny was invented by _______________.
3. Most people were _______________ before the Industrial Revolution.
4. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT invented the _______________.
5. The Industrial Revolution began in what country? _______________

Short Answer Questions (Use a complete sentence)

1. What was the difference between the factory system and the cottage system?

2. List three (3) disadvantages of water power.

3. What need did the invention of the Flying Shuttle create?

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

scarce

straining

drought

specialize

sites

272

Technology Theme - Quiz #2

Fill In The Blanks

1. ______________ could now generate the heat needed to smelt iron from ore in a fast and efficient process.

2. The Steam Engine was inspired by the _______________ pump.

3. The main source of energy for the new Steam Engine was _____________.

4. The inventor of the Steam Engine was _______________________________.

Short Answer Questions (Use complete sentences)

1 Why was wood a poor source of fuel in the factories?

2. How was the Steam Engine an improvement over the vacum pump?

Use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.

textile

abundant

reliable

True-False

__________ 1. Cyrus McCormick invented the seed drill.

__________ 2. The man who invented the locomotive was Robert Fulton.

__________ 3. Stronger railroad tracks were made through the Bessemer process.

__________ 4. Samuel Morse invented the "Iron Horse."

Fill In The Blanks

1. Farmers found that their soil would stay more fertile if they ______________ their crops each year.

2. The Cotton Gin was invented by ________________________________

Short Answer Questions (Use complete sentences.)

1. What was the purpose of the Cotton Gin?

Short Answer (cont.)

1. How were macadamized roads built?

2. How long did it take the "Great Western" to cross the Atlantic?

3. List three improvements or inventions in the area of transportation that you have read about in this unit.

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. transmitted

2. locomotive

3. rutted

Technology Theme - Quiz #3

Fill In The Blanks

1. ____________ and ____________ ____________ ____________ really revolutionized man's world.

2. Two important inventions during the 2nd Industrial Revolution were ____________ and ____________.

3. This is the name given to a large company owned by many stockholders ______________________.

4. Charles Dickens wrote the book ______________________________ about the terrible living and working conditions in society.

5. The name given to the places where the factory workers lived was ______________________.

True-False

______ 1. By 1860, the United States was the number one industrial power in the world.

______ 2. A monopoly is the total control over a product.

______ 3. The second Industrial Revolution was made possible by the use the Steam Engine to run machines.

______ 4. During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved from the farm to the city.

True-False (cont.)

______ 5. One of the reforms that was made in the 1800's was the improvement of wages.

______ 6. Most of the early factories gave compensation to their employees.

______ 7. The managerial class was a step below the proletariat class.

Short Answer (Use complete sentences.

1. Why did the Civil War help industry grow in the United States?

2. List three developments that occurred during the 2nd Industrial Revolution.

3. What is one big drawback to corporations?

4. What were three reforms that helped the working people?

5. What new class of people did the Industrial Revolution help create?

Vocabulary (Use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

regulation

isolated

promote

previous

Technology Theme - Quiz #4

Fill In The Blanks

1. The women's place for hundreds of years was the ______________.

2. A good woman would get ________________ and raise a ___________.

3. Between 1963 and 1973, the number of working women rose by ______ percent.

4. A scarey by-product of industrialization was the ________________ ____________________.

5. The first Atom Bomb was dropped on ______________________________.

6. The Space Age officially began in ______________.

7. _________________ _________________ are hundreds of times more powerful than Atomic Arms.

Short Answer Questions (Use complete sentences.)

1. How did industrialization change the role of the women?

2. What type of power has become more powerful than the Atomic power?

Short Answer (cont.)

3. What is the purpose of the "Skylab"?

4. When and how did the Space Age officially begin?

Vocabulary (Use each of the following words in complete sentences.)

prestige

artificial

trace

Technology Theme - Quiz #1

Fill In The Blanks

1. It has been said that *Necessity* is the mother of invention.
2. The Spinning Jenny was invented by *James Hargraves* .
3. Most people were *Farmers* before the Industrial Revolution.
4. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT invented the *Power Loom* .
5. The Industrial Revolution began in what country? *England*

Short Answer Questions (Use a complete sentence)

1. What was the difference between the factory system and the cottage system?

   People in factories worked under one roof; the cottagers were paid based on the goods produced.

2. List three (3) disadvantages of water power.

   (1) They had to be located near fast flowing rivers and streams.
   (2) The sites were most often away from raw materials needed for products.
   (3) Spring floods and summer droughts made power unavailable from time to time.

3. What need did the invention of the Flying Shuttle create?

   The invention of the Flying Shuttle caused the need for a machine that would spin thread eight times faster than the Spinning Wheel.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

scarce

straining

drought

specialize

sites

Technology Theme - Quiz #2

Fill In The Blanks

1. *Coke* could now generate the heat needed to smelt iron from ore in a fast and efficient process.

2. The Steam Engine was inspired by the *Vacuum* pump.

3. The main source of energy for the new Steam Engine was *Coal*.

4. The inventor of the Steam Engine was *James Watt*.

Short Answer Questions (Use complete sentences)

Why was wood a poor source of fuel in the factories?

Wood was a poor source of fuel because it took a huge amount to run a factory. The heavy use tended to drive up the price and also limit its availability.

2. How was the Steam Engine an improvement over the vacuum pump?

The Steam Engine could turn wheels as well as pump water. It was really bulky and heavy.

se the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.

extile

bundant

eliable

True-False

FALSE 1. Cyrus McCormick invented the seed drill.

FALSE 2. The man who invented the locomotive was Robert Fulton.

TRUE 3. Stronger railroad tracks were made through the Bessemer process.

FALSE 4. Samuel Morse invented the "Iron Horse."

Fill In The Blanks

1. Farmers found that their soil would stay more fertile if they *Rotated* their crops each year.

2. The Cotton Gin was invented by *Eli Whitney*

Short Answer Questions (Use complete sentences.)

1. **What was the purpose of the Cotton Gin?**
This machine picked the little seeds out of the cotton balls.

Short Answer (cont.)

1. How were macadamized roads built?

   A roadbed of large stones were topped with smaller stones.

2. How long did it take the "Great Western" to cross the Atlantic?

   The Great Western crossed the Atlantic in 15 days.

3. List three improvements or inventions in the area of transportation that you have read about in this unit.

   (1) Steam Engine; (2) the expansion of the network of canals; (3) the moving engine called a locomotive.

Vocabulary (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. transmitted

2. locomotive

3. rutted

Technology Theme - Quiz #3

Fill In The Blanks

1. Electricity and Internal Combustion Engine __________ really revolutionized man's world.

2. Two important inventions during the 2nd Industrial Revolution were Telephone and Light Bulb .

3. This is the name given to a large company owned by many stockholders Corporations .

4. Charles Dickens wrote the book Hard Times about the terrible living and working conditions in society.

5. The name given to the places where the factory workers lived was Slums .

True-False

TRUE 1. By 1860, the United States was the number one industrial power in the world.

TRUE 2. A monopoly is the total control over a product.

FALSE 3. The second Industrial Revolution was made possible by the use the Steam Engine to run machines.

TRUE 4. During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved from the farm to the city.

True-False (cont.)

TRUE 5. One of the reforms that was made in the 1800's was the improvement of wages.

FALSE 6. Most of the early factories gave compensation to their employees.

FALSE 7. The managerial class was a step below the proletariat class.

Short Answer (Use complete sentences.

1. Why did the Civil War help industry grow in the United States?

   Both the North and the South had to produce arms, food, clothing, and other goods necessary to fight the war.

2. List three developments that occurred during the 2nd Industrial Revolution.

   (1) New ways of making steel
   (2) Machine tool industry developed (machines that made mass production possible)
   (3) The telephone and light bulb were invented and the internal combustion engine.

3. What is one big drawback to corporations?

   One drawback to corporations happens when huge corporations gain control of entire industries and form a monopoly.

4. What were three reforms that helped the working people?

   Wages were increased, child labor laws passed, and living tenements were improved.

5. What new class of people did the Industrial Revolution help create?

   Proletariats/hired hands.

Vocabulary (Use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

regulation

isolated

promote

previous

Technology Theme - Quiz #4

Fill In The Blanks

1. The women's place for hundreds of years was the *Home*.

2. A good woman would get *Married* and raise a *Family*.

3. Between 1963 and 1973, the number of working women rose by *40* percent.

4. A scarey by-product of industrialization was the *Atom Bomb*

5. The first Atom Bomb was dropped on *Hiroshima*.

6. The Space Age officially began in *1957*.

7. *Nuclear* *Weapons* are hundreds of times more powerful than Atomic Arms.

Short Answer Questions (Use complete sentences.)

1. How did industrialization change the role of the women?

   Women were now a part of the working class. They, like their husbands left home each morning. They began to demand more respect and rights.

2. What type of power has become more powerful than the Atomic power?

   Nuclear weapons have become more powerful than atomic power

Short Answer (cont.)

3. What is the purpose of the "Skylab"?
The purpose of the Skylab was to orbit in space and send all kinds of information back to earth.

4. When and how did the Space Age officially begin?
The Space Age officially began in 1957 when the Soviet Union sent its first artificial satellite into orbit around earth.

Vocabulary (Use each of the following words in complete sentences.)

prestige

artificial

trace

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. It has been said that ______________ is the mother of invention.

2. Most people were ______________ before the Industrial Revolution.

3. The Industrial Revolution began in what country? ________________

4. The main source of energy for the new Steam Engine was ___________.

5. The inventor of the Steam Engine was ___________________________.

6. Farmers found that their soil would stay more fertile if they _______________ their crops each year.

7. The Cotton Gin was invented by __________________________________.

8. The name given to the places where the factory workers lived was _________________________.

9. Two important inventions during the 2nd. Industrial Revolution were _________________________ and _______________________.

10. This is the name given to a large company owned by many stockholders ___________________________________.

11. The women's place for hundreds of years was the ________________.

12. A scarey by-product of industrialization was the ________________
____

13. The first Atom Bomb was dropped on ______________________________.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (Answer each question with a complete sentence.)

1. List three disadvantages of water power.

2. How were macadamized roads built?

3. How was the Steam Engine an improvement over the vacum pump?

4. What were three reforms that helped the working people?

5. List three developments that occurred during the 2nd. Industrial Revolution.

6. How did industrialization change the role of the women?

SHORT ANSWER (continued)

7. What is the purpose of the "Skylab"?

TRUE-FALSE

__________ 1. Cyrus McCormick invented the seed drill.

__________ 2. During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved from the farm to the city.

__________ 3. One of the reforms that was made in the 1800's was the improvement of wages.

__________ 4. Most of the early factories gave compensation to their employees.

__________ 5. The managerial class was a step below the proletariat class.

__________ 6. By 1860, the U.S. was the number one industrial power in the world.

__________ 7. A monopoly is the total control over a product.

TRUE-FALSE (continued)

__________ 8. The second Industrial Revolution was made possible by the use of the Steam Engine to run machines.

__________ 9. The man who invented the locomotive was Robert Fulton.

__________ 10. Stronger railroad tracks were made through the Bessemer process.

__________ 11. George Stephenson invented new and better ways of building roads.

__________ 12. Samual Morse invented the "Iron Horse".

__________ 13. The beginning of technological change in the U.S. had little effect on the lives of American women.

__________ 14. Many technological advances have left people without jobs.

__________ 15. A corporation is the same thing as a monopoly.

__________ 16. Automation of farm machinery has provided more work for the farmer.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Why is the period of industrialization referred to as the "industrial revolution"? a) it developed "overnight" just taking a few years, b) it totally changed lifestyles and living standards, c) it came about as the result of a violent uprising of workers demanding jobs, d) it began in France during the French Revolution.

2. The term "limited liability" means: a) the work day for children was limited, b) employers were limited in their responsibility for the welfare of their workers, c) workers were responsible for a limited amount of work each day, d) investors had a limited financial responsibility for their company.

3. One reason that the Industrial Revolution began in England was because that country: a) had developed the most influential craft guilds, b) was larger than other European nations, c) had enjoyed long periods of peace, d) had the necessary capital labor and raw materials.

4. The inventor of the light bulb was: a) Benjamin Franklin, b) Thomas Edison, c) Alexander Bell, d) Samuel Morse.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. It has been said that Necessity is the mother of invention.

2. Most people were Farmers before the Industrial Revolution.

3. The Industrial Revolution began in what country? England

4. The main source of energy for the new Steam Engine was Coal.

5. The inventor of the Steam Engine was James Watt.

6. Farmers found that their soil would stay more fertile if they Rotate their crops each year.

7. The Cotton Gin was invented by Eli Whitney.

8. The name given to the places where the factory workers lived was Tenements.

9. Two important inventions during the 2nd. Industrial Revolution were Telephone and Internal Combustion Engine.

10. This is the name given to a large company owned by many stockholders Corporation.

11. The women's place for hundreds of years was the Home.

12. A scarey by-product of industrialization was the Atom Bomb.

13. The first Atom Bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (Answer each question with a complete sentence.)

1. List three disadvantages of water power.
   1) You must have your factory close to the water site
   2) Droughts
   3) Water may freeze

2. How were macadamized roads built?

   Large rocks formed the bottom layer and smaller rocks were placed on the top layer.

3. How was the Steam Engine an improvement over the vacum pump?

   The steam engine could pump water as well as turn wheels.

4. What were three reforms that helped the working people?

   Three reforms that helped the working people were: a) better wages, b) better working conditions, and c) shorter working hours

5. List three developments that occurred during the 2nd. Industrial Revolution.

   Three developments were: a) new ways of making steel, b) the telephone and light bulb were invented, and c) the internal combustion engine was invented.

6. How did industrialization change the role of the women?

   More women left the home and went to work in factories.

SHORT ANSWER (continued)

7. What is the purpose of the "Skylab"?

The skylab acts as a weather station which relays messages back to earth.

TRUE-FALSE

FALSE 1. Cyrus McCormick invented the seed drill.

TRUE 2. During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved from the farm to the city.

TRUE 3. One of the reforms that was made in the 1800's was the improvement of wages.

FALSE 4. Most of the early factories gave compensation to their employees.

FALSE 5. The managerial class was a step below the proletariat class.

FALSE 6. By 1850, the U.S. was the number one industrial power in the world.

TRUE 7. A monopoly is the total control over a product.

TRUE-FALSE (continued)

FALSE 8. The second Industrial Revolution was made possible by the use of the Steam Engine to run machines.

FALSE 9. The man who invented the locomotive was Robert Fulton.

TRUE 10. Stronger railroad tracks were made through the Bessemer process.

FALSE 11. George Stephenson invented new and better ways of building roads.

FALSE 12. Samual Morse invented the "Iron Horse".

FALSE 13. The beginning of technological change in the U.S. had little effect on the lives of American women.

TRUE 14. Many technological advances have left people without jobs.

FALSE 15. A corporation is the same thing as a monopoly.

FALSE 16. Automation of farm machinery has provided more work for the farmer.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Why is the period of industrialization referred to as the "industrial revolution"? a) it developed "overnight" just taking a few years, [✓ b)] it totally changed lifestyles and living standards, c) it came about as the result of a violent uprising of workers demanding jobs, d) it began in France during the French Revolution. F

2. The term "limited liability" means: a) the work day for children was limited, b) employers were limited in their responsibility for the welfare of their workers, c) workers were responsible for a limited amount of work each day, [✓ d)] investors had a limited financial responsibility for their company.

3. One reason that the Industrial Revolution began in England was because that country: a) had developed the most influential craft guilds, b) was larger than other European nations, c) had enjoyed long periods of peace, [✓ d)] had the necessary capital labor and raw materials.

4. The inventor of the light bulb was: a) Benjamin Franklin, [✓ b)] Thomas Edison, c) Alexander Bell, d) Samuel Morse.

GREAT REVOLUTIONS

This unit on "Revolutions" relates very well to present day current events. As you have done with earlier units, try to bring in current examples of revolutions such as those in Iran and El Salvador whenever possible. You may also be able to find some supplementary material for your classes on the French and American Revolutions.

DAY 1

A. Introduce unit - ask students to give some oral examples of revolutions. (5 Min.)

B. Ask students if there are any revolutions going on around them now? What causes revolutions to happen? (5 Min.)

C. Review "word sounds" in introduction section. Follow normal procedure. Have students make up as many words with the "word sounds" as possible. (5 Min.)

D. Review introduction spelling words. Discuss the meanings of the words. Assign these words for a spelling test tomorrow. (10 Min.)

E. As a class, read pages 1 & 2 orally. Stop along the way to clarify any points which seem to confuse the students. (10 Min.)

DAY 2

A. Administer introduction spelling test. (10 Min.)

B. Introduce Unit 1 word sounds. Follow normal procedure. (5 Min.)

C. Review Unit 1 vocabulary. Follow normal procedure. (15 Min.) Assign Unit 1 vocabulary for a spelling test tomorrow.

D. As a class, read Unit 1 orally. Stop and discuss if you feel clarification is needed. You may wish to consult your school library or audio visual center to see if there are any A.V. materials on the "Classic" revolutions to reinforce this unit. (20 Min.)

DAY 3

A. Administer Unit 1 spelling test. (15 Min.)

B. Distribute Study Guide #1 which covers the introduction and Unit 1. (30 Min.) Remind students to finish this Study Guide at home if they don't complete it in class. Ask students to review their answers in preparation for a quiz tomorrow.

DAY 4

A. Check students' Study Guide #1. Make sure they have completed the assignment. Emphasize to the students that their quizzes will be based on their study guides. Review any questions that seem to be giving the students a problem. Also remind students that they will be asked to use some of the vocabulary words in complete sentences. (20 Min.)

B. Administer Quiz #1. (25 Min.)

DAY 5

A. Review answers to Quiz #1. (10 Min.)

B. Review Unit 2 word sounds. (5 Min.)

C. Review Unit 2 vocabulary words. Follow normal procedure. (15 Min.) Assign for a spelling test tomorrow.

D. As a class, read unit 2 orally. Attempt to reemphasize the vocabulary words as the class reads over them. (10 Min.)

E. Discuss some of the most recent acts of terrorism. See xeroxed page recapping major terrorist activity since 1972. (10 Min.)

DAY 6

A. Administer Unit #2 spelling test. Follow normal procedure in grading the test. (10 Min.)

B. Distribute Study Guide #2. (25 Min.)

C. Begin to review some of the more difficult questions. Inform students to complete the study guide and study it in preparation for a quiz tomorrow. (10 Min.)

DAY 7

A. Administer Unit #2 quiz. (20 Min.)

DAY 8

A. Review answers to Quiz #2. (10 Min.)

B. Introduce Unit #3 on Military Coup d' etat. Ask students if they know any countries with military leaders? What would be some good points and bad points about having military dictatorships? (5 Min.)

C. Introduce word sounds and vocabulary. Very short this unit. Do not assign a spelling test. (5 Min.)

D. As a class, read Unit 3 orally.

E. Assign Study Guide #3. Students should complete the study guide for homework, if necessary, and study the answers in preparation for a quiz tomorrow. (20 Min.)

DAY 9

A. Review correct answers to Study Guide #3. (10 Min.)

B. Allow students 10 minutes to study among themselves.

C. Administer Quiz #3. (25 Min.)

DAY 10

A. Review answers to Quiz #3. (10 Min.)

B. Find a good article on a recent example of a military coup d' etat. Xerox a classroom set and ask students to read it. Have students look for the characteristics of a coup described in Unit #3. Does the military coup they are reading about follow the patterns described in Unit #3? What are some unique features about the coup? What are the chances of the military leaders keeping power? Encourage classroom discussion. (40 Min.)

DAY 11

A. Introduce Unit #4. This unit is the biggest unit in the theme. There are many subjects such as "test tube" babies, and the social changes in people such as the hippie revolution of the 1960's, that should spark some interest on the student's part. (5 Min.)

B. Review Unit #4 word sounds. Follow normal procedure. (5 Min.)

C. Review Unit #4 vocabulary words. (15 Min.) Assign Unit #4 vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow.

D. As a class, read Unit #4 orally. Stop and discuss when clarification is needed. (25 Min.)

DAY 12

A. Administer Unit #4 spelling test. (20 Min.)

B. Distribute Study Guide #4. (40 Min.) Students are to complete study guide as homework if they do not finish in class.

DAY 13

A. Review answers to Study Guide #4. Remind students that there will be a quiz over this material tomorrow. (20 Min.)

B. Inform the students that they will also be responsible for knowledge of Unit #4 vocabulary words. Review the meanings of the more difficult words. (10 Min.)

C. Attempt to get a class discussion going that relates to the pros and cons of computers. How will computers improve or help your life style? What are some drawbacks to the future developments of computers. Attempt to help the students to see both the benefits and drawbacks to computer development. (10 Min.)

DAY 14

A. Administer Unit #4 Quiz. (35 Min.)

B. Introduce Unit #5 on present day revolutions. Inform the students to continue to look in their newspapers for examples of revolutions that are going on around the world right now. (5 Min.)

C. Review word sounds and vocabulary words in Unit #5. (10 Min. Assign Unit #5 vocabulary words for a spelling test tomorrow. (10 Min.)

DAY 15

A. Review answers to Unit #4 quiz. (10 Min.)

B. Administer Unit #5 spelling test. (15 Min.)

C. As a class, read Unit #5 orally. Stop and make clarification when necessary. (20 Min.)

DAY 16

A. Distribute Unit #5 Study Guide. (25 Min.) Students should finish at home if not completed in class. There will be a quiz over this material tomorrow.

B. Discuss the plight of the hostages. Ask students what they think could have been done about the hostages which was not attempted. (20 Min.)

C. Once the hostages were released, do the students feel that the U.S. should have retaliated against Iran? (20 Min.)

DAY 17

A. Administer quiz over Unit #5. (20 Min.)

B. Distribute Ayatollah Khomeini reading. Have students read the article silently. (25 Min.)

C. Distribute the Khomeini reading study guide for homework.

DAY 18

A. Review Khomeini reading with students.

B. Review Khomeini study guide. Discuss the questions thoroughly.

DAY 18 continued

C. Administer quiz over Khomeini reading.

DAY 19

A. Review the entire "Revolution" theme. A list of the most important terms and events have been prepared for you. (Entire period.)

DAY 20

A. Final test over Revolution Theme. (50 Min.)

Study Guide #1

Great Revolutions

Introduction and Classic Revolutions

1. When did the word "revolution" first enter the English language and what did it mean?

2. Describe the five stages of revolution that Crane Brinton talks about in his book The Anatomy of Revolution.

3. What are some of the conditions usually found in a country before a revolution happens?

4. What was the Estates General?

5. What powers did the king of France have in the 1700's?

6. Who paid most of the taxes in France?

7. What people made up the 3rd Estate?

8. Why did King Louis XVI fire finance minister Turgot?

Page 2 - Study Guide #1

9. Why did the king call for a meeting of the Estates General in 1788?

10. What was the Tennis Court Oath?

11. What changes did the national assembly make between 1789 and 1791?

12. Why did Austria and Russia send soldiers to help Louis XVI?

13. What was the Committee of Public Safety supposed to do?

14. What happened during the "reign of terror" in France?

15. Who was Robespierre?

16. Who finally became the new leader and dictator of France?

17. What were 3 accomplishments of the French Revolution?

Study Guide #2

Terrorism

Use a complete sentence to answer each question.

1. What is terrorism?

2. What kind of methods do terrorists use to get their way?

3. What is a radical?

4. What are some examples of terrorism during the last ten years?

5. What is skyjacking?

6. Who was Earl Mountbatten and what happened to him?

7. Who is the "Red Brigade"?

8. What happened to Aldo Moro and why?

9. Describe a new way that terrorists are using to spread their violence.

10. What is an anti-terrorist squad and what do they do?

11. Will terrorism lead to any real revolutions? Explain.

Study Guide #3

Military Coup d' etat

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Where are the "ingredients" found in most military take overs?

2. Where are some countries in the world that have been taken over by the military?

3. What does the new military leader usually promise?

4. Can you consider a military take over a total revolution? Why?

5. Who was General Carlos Humberto Romero and what did he do?

6. Who took over El Salvador in 1979?

7. What problems do the new leaders of El Salvador have to deal with?

8. Do you think the new leaders of El Salvador will be able to keep their power? Explain your answer.

Intellectual & Social
Revolution

Study Guide #4

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. What kinds of things does an intellectual revolution change?

2. What are two accomplishments of Newton.

3. How can people like Voltaire and Rousseau help start a revolution?

4. How have computers affected the lives of Americans?

5. What revolutionary changes are presently taking place in the field of medicine?

6. What is meant by cloning? Do you approve of this kind of thing? Why or why not?

7. What do you think the term "future shock" means?

Intellectual & Social
Revolution

Study Guide #4

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. What happens during a social revolution?

2. According to some observers, what are 3 reasons for the feeling of confusion among the youth in the 1960's?

3. What is alienation?

4. Why did some young people become hippies in the 1960's?

5. What attitudes did the hippies promote?

6. Did most of the hippies come from poor homes? Explain.

7. What did students charge was wrong with the educational system?

8. Why did the students claim education was irrelevant?

9. Why were many young people against the war in Viet Nam in the 1960's?

Study Guide #5

Present Day Examples of
Revolutions

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. Where does most of Iran's wealth come from?

2. How much does the average person in Iran make a year and why are they frustrated?

3. How long has the Shah of Iran been in power?

4. What kinds of things has the Shah been spending oil money on?

5. Who were the "Savak"?

6. How did the Shah deal with the enemies of the state?

7. What does it mean when it says that "the Abbasids turned their backs on the West"?

Answer with complete sentences.

8. What came to a head in Iran in January 1979?

9. What happened when the Shah called on his troops to put down an uprising in Tehran?

10. Who became the new revolutionary leader of Iran?

11. What has Khomeini vowed to do?

12. What is the "Revolutionary Guard" and what do they do?

13. Who are the fedayeen?

14. What may happen during the fourth stage of revolution in Iran?

15. Describe how the revolution in Iran will affect that country politically, economically, and socially.

Great Personalities
Ayatollah R. Khomeini
Study Guide

Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. How old is Khomeini today? When and where was he born?

2. What does the "black turban" mean?

3. Why is Khomeini mad at the Pahlavi dynasty?

4. In what ways is Khomeini like the Shah?

5. What is Khomeini's attitude (feeling) toward the role of women in society?

6. How many people have been sentenced to death under the rule of Khomeini?

7. What message has Khomeini preached for 40 years which has not changed?

8. How was the revolution in Iran unique?

9. Physically, Khomeini has some problems. What are his health problems?

10. What has happened to the economy of Iran since Khomeini's take over?

Page 2 - Study Guide #1

9. Why did the king call for a meeting of the Estates General in 1788?

He called a meeting of the estates general because France had become bankrupt.

10. What was the Tennis Court Oath?
The Tennis Court Oath occurred when the members of the 3rd. Estate met at a tennis court and pledged not to go home until the king recognized them as the National Assembly.

11. What changes did the national assembly make between 1789 and 1791?

Taxes were reduced and changes were made in the government to help stop corruption.

12. Why did Austria and Russia send soldiers to help Louis XVI?

The leaders of Austria and Russia were concerned that their people may also try to limit their power.

13. What was the Committee of Public Safety supposed to do?

It was supposed to find and destroy the enemies of the revolution.

14. What happened during the "reign of terror" in France?

During the reign of terror, many innocent people were killed.

15. Who was Robespierre?

Robespierre was a leader during the reign of terror and he became a virtual dictator.

16. Who finally became the new leader and dictator of France?
Napoleon became the new leader and dictator of France.

17. What were 3 accomplishments of the French Revolution?

Three accomplishments of the French Revolution were:

1) more democracy to France and its people.
2) slavery was ended in the French colonies.
3) national system of education was set up.
4) debtor prisons were abolished.

Study Guide #2

Terrorism

Use a complete sentence to answer each question.

1. What is terrorism?

   Terrorism is the politics of fear.

2. What kind of methods do terrorists use to get their way?

   Terrorists use the methods of violence, murder and force.

3. What is a radical?

   A radical is someone who does not work within the accepted framework of a government.

4. What are some examples of terrorism during the last ten years?

   In the last ten years, terrorists blew up airliners in Jordan, murdered German businessmen, destroyed an airport in Japan and butchered innocent children in an Israeli school.

5. What is skyjacking?

   A skyjacking happens when someone hijacks a plane.

6. Who was Earl Mountbatten and what happened to him?

   Earl Mountbatten was Britain's most famous soldier. He was murdered by the I.R.A.

7. Who is the "Red Brigade"?

   The "Red Brigade" is a radical group in Italy.

8. What happened to Aldo Moro and why?

   Aldo Moro was kidnapped and murdered by the Red Brigade. He was murdered because the Italian government refused to give in to their demands.

9. Describe a new way that terrorists are using to spread their violence.

   A new way the terrorists are using is the establishment of underground forces.

10. What is an anti-terrorist squad and what do they do?

    An anti-terrorist squad fights against terrorists with either words or bullets.

11. Will terrorism lead to any real revolutions? Explain.

    No. They will only accomplish bloodshed and violence.

Study Guide #3

Military Coup d' etat

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Where are the "ingredients" found in most military take overs?

   The ingredients for military takeovers are economic troubles in a country along with many out of work and poor people.

2. Where are some countries in the world that have been taken over by the military?

   Military takeovers have occurred in the governments in Latin America, Central America, Africa and the Middle East.

3. What does the new military leader usually promise?

   He always promises that he will return power to the civilians.

4. Can you consider a military take over a total revolution? Why? *No. A military takeover normally changes the political part of a country. Rarely does a military take over affect the social and economic life of a country.*

5. Who was General Carlos Humberto Romero and what did he do?

   General Humberto was a military official in El Salvador and took over that country in 1977.

6. Who took over El Salvador in 1979?

   A group of moderate military leaders took over El Salvador in 1979.

7. What problems do the new leaders of El Salvador have to deal with?

   They have to deal with the people's demands for higher salaries, the right of peasant workers to organize.

8. Do you think the new leaders of El Salvador will be able to keep their power? Explain your answer.

   No. The country will probably be taken over again by another group of military leaders with the same promises.

Study Guide #1
Great Revolutions

Introduction and Classic
Revolutions

1. When did the word "revolution" first enter the English language and what did it mean?

"Revolution" first entered the English language around 1600.

2. Describe the five stages of revolution that Crane Brinton talks about in his book, The Anatomy of Revolution.

The 5 stages of revolution according to Brinton were: 1) good feeling, happiness 2) split between leaders of the revolution, 3) terror, 4) moderate is restored and 5) coming of new dictator.'

3. What are some of the conditions usually found in a country before a revolution happens?

Some conditions that are normally found before a revolution are poverty and economic unrest.

4. What was the Estates General?

The Estates general was a group of people composed of church officials, nobles, and common people.

5. What powers did the king of France have in the 1700's?

The king had the powers of a dictator. He could tell the people what to do and the people had no rights to question him.

6. Who paid most of the taxes in France?

Most taxes are paid by the lower classes.

7. What people made up the 3rd Estate?

The third estate was made up from middle class, city workers and peasants.

8. Why did King Louis XVI fire finance minister Turgot?

King Louis XVI fired Turgot because Turgot told the king to cut back on his extravagant spending.

Intellectual & Social
Revolution

Study Guide #4

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. What kinds of things does an intellectual revolution change?

   An intellectual revolution changes the way people think about certain things.

2. What are two accomplishments of Newton.

   He formulated the laws of motion relating to the motion of heavenly bodies.

3. How can people like Voltaire and Rousseau help start a revolution?

   Through their writings, they can attack and change old social customs and the accepted way of doing things.

4. How have computers affected the lives of Americans?

   It has encouraged man to depend even more on science and machines for his welfare.

5. What revolutionary changes are presently taking place in the field of medicine?

   Experiments are now checking the possibility of test tube babies.

6. What is meant by cloning? Do you approve of this kind of thing? Why or why not?

   Cloning is making a duplicate of a person and running it on a computerized basis.

7. What do you think the term "future shock" means?

   Future shock means experiencing the changes society will face furing the next 20 years.

Intellectual & Social
Revolution

Study Guide #4

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. What happens during a social revolution?

   During a social revolution, the beliefs, values, and mores of a society go through a big change.

2. According to some observers, what are 3 reasons for the feeling of confusion among the youth in the 1960's?

   Three reasons for the feeling of confusion are: 1) alienation, 2) education 3) Viet Nam war

3. What is alienation?

   Alientation is a feeling of detachment from society.

4. Why did some young people become hippies in the 1960's?

   Some young people were dissatisfied and alienated from society.

5. What attitudes did the hippies promote?

   They promoted the attitudes of peace, love, gentleness, and togetherness.

6. Did most of the hippies come from poor homes? Explain.

   No. Most hippies came from middle and upper middle class homes.

7. What did students charge was wrong with the educational system?

   The students charged that the educational system was not relevant to current social problems.

8. Why did the students claim education was irrelevant?

They claimed the material taught to them was for the convenience of teachers or by the requirements of the business community or of a government whose standards they did not respect.

9. Why were many young people against the war in Viet Nam in the 1960's?

They questioned the idea of doing whatever the government asked or told them to do.

Study Guide #5

Present Day Examples of Revolutions

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. Where does most of Iran's wealth come from?

   Most of Iran's wealth comes from oil.

2. How much does the average person in Iran make a year and why are they frustrated?

   The average person makes $1900 per year. They are frustrated because they see and hear about the wealth but do not share in it.

3. How long has the Shah of Iran been in power?

   The shah has been in power since the 1950's.

4. What kinds of things has the Shah been spending oil money on?

   The shah has spent money on highways, factories and nuclear power plants.

5. Who were the "Savak"?

   The savak were the shah's secret police.

6. How did the Shah deal with the enemies of the state?

   He dealt harshly with dissenters or enemies of the state. He often had them killed.

7. What does it mean when it says that "the Abbasids turned their backs on the West"?

   The Abbasids developed their own laws, art and architecture. They rejected foreign influence and foreign culture.

Answer with complete sentences.

8. What came to a head in Iran in January 1979?

The resentment of the people against the shah and western influence came to a head in January, 1979.

9. What happened when the Shah called on his troops to put down an uprising in Tehran?

Some of his troops joined the side of the revolters.

10. Who became the new revolutionary leader of Iran?

The new revolutionary leader of Iran was Ayatollah Khomeini.

11. What has Khomeini vowed to do?

He has vowed to rid every evidence of western culture from Iran.

12. What is the "Revolutionary Guard" and what do they do?

The Revolutionary Guard seeks out the enemies of Khomeini and murders them.

13. Who are the fedayeen?

The Fedayeen are a radical group who believes that Khomeini has not gone far enough in his reforms.

14. What may happen during the fourth stage of revolution in Iran?

It is very possible that a more moderate religious leader may come along and take over power.

15. Describe how the revolution in Iran will affect that country politically, economically, and socially.

The revolution in Iran will have political affects by changing the leadership of the country. It will have economic affect by distributing more money to the poor. It will have social affects when it eliminates the upper class of people in Iran.

Great Personalities

Ayatollah R. Khomeini

Study Guide

Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. How old is Khomeini today? When and where was he born?

Khomeini is 79 years old today. He was born 180 miles south of Tehran in October, 1902.

2. What does the "black turban" mean?

The "black turban" means a person is in advanced religion studies.

3. Why is Khomeini mad at the Pahlavi dynasty?

Khomeini was mad at the Pahlavi dynasty because they shot his father dead in 1901.

4. In what ways is Khomeini like the Shah?

Khomeini is not particularly intelligent but each is shrewd and cunning.

5. What is Khomeini's attitude (feeling) toward the role of women in society?

Khomeini feels the woman's place is in the home.

6. How many people have been sentenced to death under the rule of Khomeini?

He has sentenced more than 650 Iranians to death.

7. What message has Khoemini preached for 40 years which has not changed?

His message for the last 40 years has been that the Shah and his family are corrupt and must be replaced by an Islamic system.

8. How was the revolution in Iran unique?

   It is unique because it owed nothing to outside help or Western ideas.

9. Physically, Khomeini has some problems. What are his health problems?

   Khomeini has a weak heart and suffers from fever.

10. What has happened to the economy of Iran since Khomeini's take over?

    The economy of Iran has been hurt by his attempt to rid Iran of foreign influence.

Introduction & Classic Revolutions
Quiz #1

TRUE/FALSE

1. The word "revolution" means any change in the political system of a country. _____

2. The king of France during the French Revolution was Louis XVI. _____

3. The Estates General was similar to the U.S. Congress and was not very fair to the people of France. _____

4. The king and his court in France paid their fair share of taxes. _____

5. The third estate was made up of all the wealthy people in France. _____

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The man most responsible for the reign of terror in France was ________________________.

2. The man who became the leader of France after the French Revolution (about 1800) was ____________________________.

3. The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 is known as the French ____________________ Day.

4. The _____________________ Oath occurred when the 3rd estate refused to go home until the king recognized them as the National Assembly.

5. The French instrument of death was the ________________.

Fill In The Blanks continued

6. One of the accomplishments of the French Revolution would be ____________________.

7. Besides France, another example of a classic revolution would be _________________.

8. Some historians think that there are _____ stages to a revolution.

VOCABULARY (Use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. restored

2. majority

3. bribes

4. discontent

5. treasury

6. represented

7. accused

8. guillotine

Terrorism - Quiz #2
Great Revolutions

TRUE/FALSE

1. Terrorists usually attempt to get their way through methods of fear. _____
2. Someone who works within the framework of the government is known as a radical. ___________
3. Terrorists were usually, at one time, very sensitive people. _________
4. Aldo Moro is known as the leader of the Red Brigade. _________
5. Terrorist activity has been brought under control during the last five years. _________

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Skyjacking is becoming much more difficult because airport _______________ is tightening up.
2. The ___________ murdered Earl Mountbatten.
3. Terrorists are usually looking for a _________________ solution.

VOCABULARY

(Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. massacred
2. security
3. framework
4. seized
5. pattern

Military Coup d' Etat - Quiz #3
Great Revolutions

TRUE/FALSE

1. Military take-overs do not occur often in the modern world. _____
2. Military leaders always promise to return the country to civilian rule. _____
3. A good example of a recent military coup is the Central American country of Bolivia. _____
4. General Romero of El Salvador was overthrown in a military take-over in October 1979. _____

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Three ingredients found in most military take-overs are:
    1. _______________
    2. _______________
    3. _______________
2. Military take-overs have recently taken place in the countries of 1) ____________________, 2) ________________, 3) ___________

VOCABULARY (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. martial law

2. unstable

3. jealous

Intellectual & Social
Revolutions - Quiz #4

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. An intellectual revolution is a revolution of ________________.

2. The scientist who made up the laws of motion was ______________________________.

3. For hundreds of years, people had put their total trust in the teachings of the ________________.

4. Three words with the ird sound found in third are:
a) b) c)

5. Two of the three reasons given for the feeling of confusion among the youth in the 60's were ___________________ and ___________________

6. The type of fighting in the Vietnam war was ________________ warfare.

7. _______________ is a feeling of detachment from society.

8. A hangout for hippies in San Francisco was _____________________.

9. During the 1960's many youths __________________________ traditional society.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (Use a complete sentence.)

1. What are two revolutionary changes that are presently taking place in the field of medicine?

2. What do you think the term "future shock" means?

3. What is meant by "cloning"?

SHORT ANSWER (continued)

4. What is one revolutionary change that was introduced in the 1960's?

5. What did students charge was wrong with the education system?

6. How did the social revolution of the youths of the 1960's affect society in general?

7. What is guerilla warfare?

8. What happened to most of those youths who "dropped out" in the 1960's?

9. What is the technological revolution?

TRUE/FALSE

1. Most young hippies came from very poor homes. _____
2. The way people think and feel about certain things often change during a social revolution. _____
3. Vietnam was the longest war in the U.S. history. _____
4. Hippies claimed to promote attitudes of peace, love and togetherness. _____
5. Most youths in the 1960's attacked education because it did not spend enough time on subjects like history and English. _____

VOCABULARY (Use each word in a complete sentence.)

1. essential
2. depression
3. influence
4. accuracy
5. transplanted
6. alienation
7. generation
8. culture
9. relevant

Present Day Revolutions - Quiz #5

TRUE/FALSE

1. _____ Most of the people of Iran are wealthy.

2. _____ The Shah has shared all the money he made from oil with the people of his land.

3. _____ The new leader of Iran wants to Westernize his country.

4. _____ The Abbasids are the Shah's secret police.

5. _____ The Fedayeen is a radical group that opposes the Shah.

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. The Shah kept his power intact by keeping a very loyal __________.
2. The average person in Iran makes about $______ per year.
3. The new revolutionary leader of Iran is __________________________.
4. There are ____ stages in a classic revolution.
5. This organization seeks out the enemies of Khomeini and then murders them ______________________.

SHORT ANSWER(Use complete sentences to answer each question.)

1. Who were the Savak?

2. What has Khomeini promised to do in Iran?

Page 2, Quiz #5
Great Revolutions

VOCABULARY (Use each word in a complete sentence.)

1. frustrated

2. intact

3. dissenters

4. century

5. foreign

Ayatollah R. Khomeini

Quiz

TRUE/FALSE

1. _____ Khomeini was a soldier before he became a clergyman.
2. _____ Khomeini was very sociable as a young child.
3. _____ Khomeini encourages the Western influence in Iran.
4. _____ The importing of new cars has been banned in Iran.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Khomeini claimed those people he executed were torturers and killers for the ________
2. If Khomeini were assassinated, Iran would fall into a state of ________.
3. The black turban means Khomeini was a _______________ of the prophet Mohammed.
4. Khomeini is both the _____________ and political leader of Iran.
5. The revolution that took place in Iran threatens the world balance of power more than any political event since _________ takeover of Europe.

SHORT ANSWER (Answer each question using complete sentences.)

1. Why was Khomeini so upset with the Shah and his family?

Short Answer (cont'd)

2. What message has Khomeini preached for 40 years which has not changed?

VOCABULARY (Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.)

1. unique -

2. capacity -

3. scarce -

4. philosophy -

5. partial -

6. fierce -

Introduction & Classic Revolutions
Quiz #1

TRUE/FALSE

1. The word "revolution" means any change in the political system of a country. False

2. The king of France during the French Revolution was Louis XVI. True

3. The Estates General was similar to the U.S. Congress and was not very fair to the people of France. True

4. The king and his court in France paid their fair share of taxes. False

5. The third estate was made up of all the wealthy people in France. False

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The man most responsible for the reign of terror in France was Robespierre.

2. The man who became the leader of France after the French Revolution (about 1800) was Napoleon.

3. The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 is known as the French Independence Day.

4. The Tennis Court Oath occurred when the 3rd estate refused to go home until the king recognized them as the National Assembly.

5. The French instrument of death was the Guillotine.

Fill In The Blanks continued

6. One of the accomplishments of the French Revolution would be Setting up education system

7. Besides France, another example of a classic revolution would be Russia ____________.

8. Some historians think that there are Five stages to a revolution.

VOCABULARY (Use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. restored

2. majority

3. bribes

4. discontent

5. treasury

6. represented

7. accused

8. guillotine

Terrorism - Quiz #2
Great Revolutions

TRUE/FALSE

1. Terrorists usually attempt to get their way through methods of fear. True
2. Someone who works within the framework of the government is known as a radical. False
3. Terrorists were usually, at one time, very sensitive people. True
4. Aldo Moro is known as the leader of the Red Brigade. False
5. Terrorist activity has been brought under control during the last five years. False

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Skyjacking is becoming much more difficult because airport Security is tightening up.
2. The Red Brigade murdered Earl Mountbatten.
3. Terrorists are usually looking for a Short-Cut solution.

VOCABULARY (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. massacred
2. security
3. framework
4. seized
5. pattern

Military Coup d' Etat - Quiz #3
Great Revolutions

TRUE/FALSE

1. Military take-overs do not occur often in the modern world. False

2. Military leaders always promise to return the country to civilian rule. True

3. A good example of a recent military coup is the Central American country of Bolivia. False

4. General Romero of El Salvador was overthrown in a military take-over in October 1979. True

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Three ingredients found in most military take-overs are:
    1. Economic Problems
    2. People out of work
    3. Many poor people, few very rich

2. Military take-overs have recently taken place in the countries of 1) El Salvador, 2) Africa, 3) Latin America

VOCABULARY (Use the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. martial law

2. unstable

3. jealous

Intellectual & Social
Revolutions - Quiz #4

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. An intellectual revolution is a revolution of *Ideas*.

2. The scientist who made up the laws of motion was *Isaas Newton*.

3. For hundreds of years, people had put their total trust in the teachings of the *Church*.

4. Three words with the ird sound found in third are:
a) b) c)

5. Two of the three reasons given for the feeling of confusion among the youth in the 60's were *Alienation* and *Vietnam war*

6. The type of fighting in the Vietnam war was *Guerilla* warfare.

7. *Alienation* is a feeling of detachment from society.

8. A hangout for hippies in San Francisco was *Haight-Ashbury*.

9. During the 1960's many youths *Dropped out of* traditional society.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (Use a complete sentence.)

1. What are two revolutionary changes that are presently taking place in the field of medicine?

Two revolutionary changes that are taking place in the field of medicine are test tube babies, and increasing the life span of people.

2. What do you think the term "future shock" means?

The term "future shock" means adjusting to the changes that will occur in future society.

3. What is meant by "cloning"?

Cloning is making a duplicate of a person and running on a computerized basis.

SHORT ANSWER (continued)

4. What is one revolutionary change that was introduced in the 1960's?

Computers are one example of revolutionary change during the 1960's.

5. What did students charge was wrong with the education system?

Students charged that the education they were receiving was not relevant to the world in which they were living.

6. How did the social revolution of the youths of the 1960's affect society in general?

Society became more concerned about the individual and his or her feelings.

7. What is guerilla warfare?

Guerilla warfare is a limited type of warfare.

8. What happened to most of those youths who "dropped out" in the 1960's?

Most of these youths have returned as normal, active adults.

9. What is the technological revolution?

A technological revolution is a revolution that is brought by the change machines may bring. A present example of a technological revolution is the change that computers are bringing to our world.

TRUE/FALSE

1. Most young hippies came from very poor homes. False
2. The way people think and feel about certain things often change during a social revolution. True
3. Vietnam was the longest war in the U.S. history. True
4. Hippies claimed to promote attitudes of peace, love and togetherness. True
5. Most youths in the 1960's attacked education because it did not spend enough time on subjects like history and English. False

VOCABULARY (Use each word in a complete sentence.)

1. essential
2. depression
3. influence
4. accuracy
5. transplanted
6. alienation
7. generation
8. culture
9. relevant

Present Day Revolutions - Quiz #5

TRUE/FALSE

1. False Most of the people of Iran are wealthy.

2. False The Shah has shared all the money he made from oil with the people of his land.

3. False The new leader of Iran wants to Westernize his country.

4. False The Abbasids are the Shah's secret police.

5. True The Fedayeen is a radical group that opposes the Shah.

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. The Shah kept his power intact by keeping a very loyal Savak.
2. The average person in Iran makes about $ 1900 per year.
3. The new revolutionary leader of Iran is Ayatollah Khomeini.
4. There are Five stages in a classic revolution.
5. This organization seeks out the enemies of Khomeini and then murders them: Revolutionary Guards.

SHORT ANSWER(Use complete sentences to answer each question.)

1. Who were the Savak?

The savak were the secret police used by the shah.

2. What has Khomeini promised to do in Iran?

Khomeini has promised to get rid of western influence in Iran.

VOCABULARY (Use each word in a complete sentence.)

1. frustrated

2. intact

3. dissenters

4. century

5. foreign

Great Personalities

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

Quiz

TRUE/FALSE

1. Khomeini was a soldier before he became a clergyman.

   False

2. Khomeini was very sociable as a young child. *False*
3. Khomeini encourages the Western influence in Iran. *False*
4. The economy of Iran has boomed since the revolution. *False*
5. The importing of new cars has been banned in Iran. *True*

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Khomeini claimed those people he executed were torturers and killers for the *Shah*
2. If Khomeini were assassinated, Iran would fall into a state of *Chaos*
3. The black turban means Khomeini was a *descendant* of the prophet Muhammed.
4. Khomeini is both the *Religious* and political leader of Iran.
5. The revolution that took place in Iran threatens the world balance of power more than any political event since *Hitler's* take-over of Europe.

SHORT ANSWER (Use complete sentences to answer the following questions.)

1. Why was Khomeini so upset with the Shah and his family?

   Khoemini thought that the Shah and his family were not upholding Islamic teachings and tradition.

SHORT ANSWER (cont'd.)

2. What message has Khomeini preached for 40 years which has not changed?

The Shah and his family are corrupt and dominated by foreigners and must be replaced by an Islamic system.

VOCABULARY (Use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. unique -

2. capacity -

3. scarce -

4. philosophy -

5. partial -

6. fierce -

Revolution Theme

Final Test

I. TRUE/FALSE

____ 1. The Estates General was similar to the U.S. Congress and was very fair to the people of France.

____ 2. The third estate was made up of all the wealthy people in France.

____ 3. Military takeovers do not occur often in the modern world.

____ 4. Military leaders always to promise to return the country to civilian rule.

____ 5. Most young hippies came from poor homes.

____ 6. The way people think and feel about certain things often change during a social revolution.

____ 7. Viet Nam was the longest war in U.S. history.

____ 8. Most youths in the 1960's attacked education because it did not spend enough time on subjects like history and English.

____ 9. Most of the people of Iran are wealthy.

____ 10. The new leader of Iran wants to westernize his country.

____ 11. The Abbasids are the shah's secret police.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The man most responsible for the reign of terror in France was ____________________

2. The ____________ Oath occurred when the 3rd. estate refused to go home until the king recognized them as the National Assembly.

II. Fill-In continued

3. The French instrument of death was the ________________.

4. Besides France, another example of a classic revolution would be ______________________.

5. Some historians think that there are _____ stages to a revolution.

6. Three (3) ingredients found in most military take-overs are:
   a) __________________
   b) __________________
   c) __________________

7. Military take-overs have recently taken place in the countries of::
   a) ____________________
   b) ____________________
   c) ____________________

8. Two of the three reasons given for the feeling of confusion among the youth in the 60's were:
   a) _________________
   b) _________________

9. ____________________ is a feeling of detachment from society.

10. An intellectual revolution is a revolution of __________________

11. For hundreds of years, people had put their total trust in the teachings of the __________.

12. The shah kept his power intact by keeping a very loyal ______________.

13. The new revolutionary leader of Iran is __________________

14. There are _______ stages in a classic revolution.

III. SHORT ANSWER

1. What did students charge was wrong with the education system?
2. What do you think the term "future shock" means?
3. What is one revolutionary change that was introduced in the 1960's?
4. Who were the Savak?
5. What is guerilla warfare?
6. What happened to most of those youths who "dropped out" in the 1960's? Where are they today?

IV. VOCABULARY (Use each vocabulary word in a complete sentence.)

1. represented -
2. accused -
3. dissenters -
4. foreign -
5. relevant -
6. generation -
7. influence -
8. massacred -
9. pattern -

Revolution Theme

Final Test

I. TRUE/FALSE

False 1. The Estates General was similar to the U.S. Congress and was very fair to the people of France.

False 2. The third estate was made up of all the wealthy people in France.

False 3. Military takeovers do not occur often in the modern world.

True 4. Military leaders always to promise to return the country to civilian rule.

False 5. Most young hippies came from poor homes.

True 6. The way people think and feel about certain things often change during a social revolution.

True 7. Viet Nam was the longest war in U.S. history.

False 8. Most youths in the 1960's attacked education because it did not spend enough time on subjects like history and English.

False 9. Most of the people of Iran are wealthy.

False 10. The new leader of Iran wants to westernize his country.

False 11. The Abbasids are the shah's secret police.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The man most responsible for the reign of terror in France was Robespierre

2. The Tennis Court Oath occurred when the 3rd estate refused to go home until the king recognized them as the National Assembly.

II. Fill-In continued

3. The French instrument of death was the Guillotine.

4. Besides France, another example of a classic revolution would be Russia.

5. Some historians think that there are 5 stages to a revolution.

6. Three (3) ingredients found in most military take-overs are:
   a) Cruel leaders
   b) Poor people
   c) Unemployment

7. Military take-overs have recently taken place in the countries of:
   a) Africa
   b) Latin America
   c) Middle East

8. Two of the three reasons given for the feeling of confusion among the youth in the 60's were:
   a) Alienation
   b) Viet Nam and/or Education

9. Alienation is a feeling of detachment from society.

10. An intellectual revolution is a revolution of Ideas

11. For hundreds of years, people had put their total trust in the teachings of the Church.

12. The shah kept his power intact by keeping a very loyal Army.

13. The new revolutionary leader of Iran is Ayatollah R. Khomeini

14. There are 5 stages in a classic revolution.

III. SHORT ANSWER

1. What did students charge was wrong with the education system? Students charged that the education that was being taught was not relevant to the world around them.
2. What do you think the term "future shock" means? Future shock means understanding the radical changes that the future will bring.
3. What is one revolutionary change that was introduced in the 1960's? The use of computers is one of the revolutionary changes introduced in the 1960's.
4. Who were the Savak? The Savak were the Shah's secret police.
5. What is guerilla warfare? A type of limited warfare.
6. What happened to most of those youths who "dropped out" in the 1960's? Where are they today? Most of these youths are normal, active, adults today.

IV. VOCABULARY (Use each vocabulary word in a complete sentence.)

1. represented -
2. accused -
3. dissenters -
4. foreign -
5. relevant -
6. generation -
7. influence -
8. massacred -
9. pattern -

CONSUMERISM THEME

The purpose of this unit is two-fold. In the first place the students will learn how the American market system operates. They will focus on how a product is developed, packaged, and advertised. Secondly, the students will be exposed to practical skills and ideas to make them aware and intelligent consumers.

To support the development of these goals, ask the students to be on the look-out for articles in newspapers and magazines which relate to the theme of consumerism. You might also check with your school library and borrow the back issues of Consumer Reports for your students to browse through.

Finally, it is important for you, as the instructor, to really encourage and help the students on their project to "invent a new product." If encouraged, the student, once he or she gets going, will find that the project is interesting. You will probably be surprised at the creativity and imagination of some students.

Consumerism Teacher Instructions

DAY 1

a. Begin by reviewing with students the definition of a consumer. Questions which will lead the students to this definition should be asked: What was the last item they purchased? How much do they think they spend individually each year? Have they ever felt that they were tricked into buying an inferior product? What did they do? Have they ever heard of consumer rights? (20 Min.)

b. Introduce the introduction. Inform students that we will be studying a topic that can have an immediate benefit for them. Introduce word sounds. Ask students to suggest words using the word sounds. Write sentences on chalkboard.

c. Review introduction vocabulary words. Pronounce each word for students. Break more difficult words down on the chalkboard by syllables. Discuss the meanings of the words. Instruct students to go through introduction and underline the vocabulary words. Assign these words for a spelling test tomorrow. (15 Min.)

d. Ask students to discuss some ways people are "ripped off" every day. (Example: record clubs - send 1¢ for records; book clubs; buying land that is described beautifully but is bought unseen, etc. (10 Min.)

DAY 2

a. Administer introduction spelling test. Pronounce each word clearly. Once test is completed, have students exchange papers. Call on students to spell the words correctly without looking at their papers. (15 Min.)

b. As a class, orally read introduction; stop to clarify any points students seem to be having problems with. (10 Min.)

c. Ask students to complete introduction study guide. Make sure the students use complete sentences in answering the questions. (20 Min.)

d. Students should complete study guide for homework if not completed in class. Remind students that there will be a quiz over this material tomorrow.

DAY 3

a. Review correct answers to introduction study guide. (10 Min.)

b. Administer introduction quiz. (20 Min.)

c. Introduce Unit 1 word sounds. Follow normal procedure. (10 Min.)

d. Review Unit 1 vocabulary words. Follow normal procedure. (10 Min.) Assign Unit 1 words for a spelling test tomorrow.

DAY 4

a. Administer Unit 1 spelling test. Grade with normal procedure. (10 Min.)

b. As a class, read Unit 1 orally. Make sure the students understand the concepts of "market" and "scarcity". (15 Min.)

c. Assign study guide #1. Students should complete this as homework if they do not finish in class. (20 Min.) Stress that students use complete sentences to answer the questions.

d. Remind students that there will be a quiz over Unit 1 tomorrow.

DAY 5

a. Review answers to Unit 1 study guide. (10 Min.)

b. Administer quiz #1. (20 Min.)

c. Introduce Appendix Unit on "Where to Shop?" Most of this material is easy to understand. Students should read the material as a class, and then work on the projects individually. The entire package should take approximately one and a half periods.

DAY 6

a. Continue working on "Where to Shop?" project.

DAY 7

a. Review answers to Unit 1 quiz. (10 Min.)

b. Introduce Unit 2 word sounds. Follow normal procedure. (5 Min.)

c. Review vocabulary words. Discuss meanings and have students underline words as they appear in Unit 2. (10 Min.)

d. As a class, read Unit 1 orally. (10 Min.)

e. Distribute Unit 2 study guide. Students should complete for homework.

f. Remind students that there will be a quiz tomorrow.

DAY 8

a. Administer Unit 2 quiz. (20 Min.)

b. Introduce word sounds in Unit 3. (5 Min.)

c. Review Unit 3 vocabulary words. Follow normal procedure. (15 Min.) Assign words for a spelling test tomorrow.

d. As a class read Unit 3 orally. Make sure that students understand the four factors of production. (10 Min.)

e. Assign Unit 3 study guide for homework. Inform students that there will be a quiz over this material tomorrow.

DAY 9

a. Administer Unit 3 spelling test. Grade with normal procedure. (10 Min.)

b. Administer Unit 3 quiz. (15 Min.)

c. Introduce Appendix Unit on "Making a Budget". Discuss reasons with the students why they should plan their spending. What are the benefits to budgeting? (15 Min.)

DAY 10

a. Finish unit on Budget; orally read background material on budget and then help class with the various exercises. (40 Min.)

b. Students who finish early may be assigned the task of making up a "real" budget for themselves for the next month.

DAY 11

a. Review Unit 3 quiz. (10 Min.)

b. Introduce Unit 4 word sounds. Follow normal procedure. (5 Min.)

c. Introduce Unit 4 vocabulary words. Follow normal procedure. Assign words for a spelling test tomorrow. (10 Min.)

d. As a class, read Unit 4 on "The Historical Background of Advertising" orally. (10 Min.)

e. Assign study guide #4. Students should complete for homework if not finished in class. (15 Min.)

f. Remind students that there will be a spelling test and quiz over this material tomorrow.

DAY 12

a. Administer Unit 4 spelling test. Grade as usual. (10 Min.)

b. Administer Unit 4 quiz. (20 Min.)

c. Introduce word sounds in Unit 5. (5 Min.)

d. Review Unit 5 vocabulary words. Spend some extra time reviewing the pronounciation of these words and their meanings. The Unit 5 list of words is the most difficult in this theme. Make sure that the students find and underline the words in this reading. (20 Min. Assign words for a spelling test tomorrow.)

DAY 13

a. Administer Unit 5 spelling test.

DAY 13 continued

b. As a class, read Unit 5 orally. Clarify any points about the reading that students seem to stumble on. After reading, ask each student to take a product (through the market chain) from start to finish in their own minds. (20 Min.)

c. Assign Unit 5 study guide. Students should complete this as homework if not completed in class.

d. Remind students that there will be a quiz over this material tomorrow.

DAY 14

a. Administer Unit 5 quiz. (30 Min.)

b. Distribute Appendix reading on "Shoplifting". Students should read the article by themselves and answer attached questions. Complete for homework. (20 Min.)

DAY 15

a. Discuss shoplifting with students. Make sure to emphasize to students how shoplifting affects everyone. (15 Min.)

b. Review Consumerism quizzes with students in preparation for the Consumerism Theme Final tomorrow.

DAY 16

a. Administer Consumerism Theme Final test.

Consumerism Theme

Study Guide Introduction

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. How would you define a consumer?

2. What did Ralph Nader campaign against when he was at college?

3. Where did Ralph Nader feel some of the blame for auto accidents belonged?

4. What model of car was most of Nader's damage suits filed against?

5. What are some other problems that Nader turned to in addition to auto safety?

6. What was the purpose of the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967?

7. What was the name given to the young lawyers who helped Ralph Nader?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. crusade

2. resides

3. motivate

4. outstanding

5. campaigned

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is a market?

2. What conditions must exist for a market to operate?

3. What makes a product successful on the market?

4. What is the meaning of "consumer oriented"?

Use each of the vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. dramatic
2. advantages
3. communicate
4. rejection
5. profit

Study Guide #2 - Consumerism

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What does demand represent?

2. When is a price for a product right?

3. What is a trade-off?

4. Give an example of a trade-off that you made recently.

5. What are some choices that businesses must make?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. participate
2. alternative
3. competitive
4. quality

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What are the four factors of production?

2. Why do some workers make more money than other workers?

3. What are capital goods?

4. What does an entrepreneur do?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. ingredients
2. investment
3. skilled
4. combination
5. wages
6. acquired
7. profit

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. How did some earlier businesses try to advertise?

2. What changes did the Industrial Revolution bring to advertising?

Fill In The Blanks

1. With the invention of the ____________________ at the end of the 15th century, handouts could be distributed throughout the countryside.
2. The rural ____________________________ started with the U.S. Postal service at the turn of the century.
3. Mail order catalogues like __________________________ and ____________________ grew very prosperous.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. distributed
2. prosperous
3. communicate
4. reduced
5. literate
6. various

Study Guide # 5 - Consumerism

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is the basic function of advertising?

2. Why do scientists test products so many times before they put them on the market?

3. How do businesses find out what the consumers want?

4. What is meant by the term "market research"?

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. visible

2. quality

3. employ

4. convenient

5. rebate

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. How would you define a consumer?

A consumer is anyone who buys a product.

2. What did Ralph Nader campaign against when he was at college?

He campaigned against some trees being sprayed with D.D.T.

3. Where did Ralph Nader feel some of the blame for auto accidents belonged?

Ralph Nader felt some of the blame for auto accidents lay with the manufacturers of the vehicle.

4. What model of car was most of Nader's damage suits filed against?

The model of the car was the Chevrolet Corvair.

5. What are some other problems that Nader turned to in addition to auto safety?

Ralph Nader also looked at the health hazards in the mining industry, reduction of the use of indiscriminate use of x-rays in dental examinations, and helping improve conditions for the American Indian.

6. What was the purpose of the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967?

This act provided that there be federal inspection standards on all slaughterhouses and processing plants in the United States.

7. What was the name given to the young lawyers who helped Ralph Nader?

The young lawyers were known as "Nader's Raiders."

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. crusade

2. resides

3. motivate

4. outstanding

5. campaigned

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is a market?

   The term "market" when used by manufacturers in producing products, relates to a "condition."

2. What conditions must exist for a market to operate?

   Two conditions that must exist are a willingness on the part of the consumer to buy the product and they must be ready to pay the asking price.

3. What makes a product successful on the market?

   The product involved must make everyone involved in the development of the product a profit.

4. What is the meaning of "consumer oriented"?

   "Consumer Oriented" is the idea that the consumer is the decision-maker and he or she will determine what products are successful.

Use each of the vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. dramatic
2. advantages
3. communicate
4. rejection
5. profit

Study Guide #2 - Consumerism

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What does demand represent?

   Demand represents the amount of a product or service consumers are willing to pay for.

2. When is a price for a product right?

   The price is right when manufacturers are able to supply the product at a price consumers are willing to pay.

3. What is a trade-off?

   A trade-off means giving up one thing in order to buy something else.

4. Give an example of a trade-off that you made recently.

   Answers will vary with individual students.

5. What are some choices that businesses must make?

   Companies must make the choice between working on a new product or trying to improve an existing product.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. participate
2. alternative
3. competitive
4. quality

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What are the four factors of production?

   The four factors of production are land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship.
2. Why do some workers make more money than other workers?

   Some people are more highly skilled than others.
3. What are capital goods?

   Capital goods are the man-made factors of production.
4. What does an entrepreneur do?

   Entrepreneurs take risks in products by investing money to give consumers new products.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. ingredients
2. investment
3. skilled
4. combination
5. wages
6. acquired
7. profit

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. **How did some earlier businesses try to advertise?**

   In the early days, consumers advertised by placing the product in front of his place of business or he would pay a town crier to call out his name and the price of his wares.

2. **What changes did the Industrial Revolution bring to advertising?**

   The Industrial Revolution brought mass production of products which brought about the challenge of mass advertising. Another development in advertising was the free delivery system started with the U.S. Postal service.

Fill In The Blanks

1. With the invention of the *Printing Press* at the end of the 15th century, handouts could be distributed throughout the countryside.

2. The rural *Free Delivery System* started with the U.S. Postal service at the turn of the century.

3. Mail order catalogues like *Sear's* and *Montgomery Wards* grew very prosperous.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. distributed
2. prosperous
3. communicate
4. reduced
5. literate
6. various

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. **What is the basic function of advertising?**

   The basic function of advertising is communicating to the consumer about a new product.

2. **Why do scientists test products so many times before they put them on the market?**

   The new products are tested and retested hundreds of times to eliminate the possibility of any harmful reactions.

3. **How do businesses find out what the consumers want?**

   A business might send out questionnaires to be answered and returned concerning consumer needs.

4. **What is meant by the term "market research"?**

   Market research entails discovering the attitudes, opinions, and usage habits of consumers.

Use the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. visible
2. quality
3. employ
4. convenient
5. rebate

Introduction Quiz - Consumerism

Fill In The Blanks

1. This law required federal inspection on all slaughterhouses. ______________________

2. This word means not going along with what everyone else does. ______________

3. Ralph Nader was especially critical of this model of car. ____________

4. This name was given to the lawyers who helped Ralph Nader. __________________

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Where did Ralph Nader feel some of the blame for auto accidents belonged?

2. What were some other problems that Nader turned to in addition to auto safety?

3. What is a "consumer"?

Page 2 - Quiz Introduction
Consumerism

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. outstanding

2. resides

3. motivate

4. crusade

Quiz # 1 - Consumerism

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What is the meaning of "consumer oriented"?

2. What conditions must exist for a market to operate?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. rejection

2. profit

3. advantages

4. advertising

Quiz # 2 - Consumerism

Fill In The Blanks

1. Giving up one thing in order to buy something else is called a ______________
2. When a group of citizens make a choice together, this is known as a ____________________
3. Consumers are not the only ones that make choices, __________ must also make choices.
4. In the end ________________ will bring the price down.

Answer each question with a complete sentence.

1. When is the price of a product right?

2. Give an example of supply and demand at work.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. quality
2. alternative
3. participate

Quiz # 3 - Consumerism

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What are the four factors of production?

2. What does an entrepreneur do?

Use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.

1. combination

2. profit

3. ingredients

4. investment

5. acquired

Quiz # 4 - Consumerism

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. How did some early businesses attempt to advertise?

2. What changes did the Industrial Revolution and improved transportation bring to advertising?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. reduced

2. prosperous

3. communicate

4. literate

Quiz # 6 - Consumerism

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is meant by the term "market research"?

2. How do businesses find out what the consumers want?

3. Who are some of the people who help develop new products?

4. Why do scientists test new products so many times before they put them on the market?

5. Why is packaging an important part of the marketing chain?

6. What are some ideas to be considered (thought about) in packaging products?

7. What are manufacturing processes?

Page 2 - Quiz #5

Answer each question with complete sentences.

8. What is the basic function of advertising?

9. What areas are most frequently used for advertising?

10. How does advertising on a "trial sample" basis work?

11. What is the purpose of a test market?

12. How long are test markets set up for?

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. eliminate
2. stimulate
3. quality
4. data

Page 3 - Quiz #5

Vocabulary

5. visible

6. rebate

7. convenient

8. employ

Introduction Quiz - Consumerism

Fill In The Blanks

1. This law required federal inspection on all slaughterhouses. *Wholesome Meat Act of 1967*

2. This word means not going along with what everyone else does. *Non-Conformist*

3. Ralph Nader was especially critical of this model of car. *Chevrolet Corvair*

4. This name was given to the lawyers who helped Ralph Nader. *Nader's Raiders*

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. Where did Ralph Nader feel some of the blame for auto accidents belonged?

   He felt some of the blame lay with the manufacturing of the vehicle.

2. What were some other problems that Nader turned to in addition to auto safety?

   Nader turned to the problems of health hazards in the mining industry and improving the conditions for the American Indians.

3. What is a "consumer"?

   A consumer is anyone who buys a product.

Page 2 - Quiz Introduction
Consumerism

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. outstanding

2. resides

3. motivate

4. crusade

Quiz # 1 - Consumerism

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. **What is the meaning of "consumer oriented"?**

   "Consumer Oriented" is the idea that the consumer is the decision-maker and he or she will determine what products are successful.

2. **What conditions must exist for a market to operate?**

   Two conditions that must exist are a willingness on the part of the consumer to buy the product and the consumer must be ready to pay the asking price.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. rejection

2. profit

3. advantages

4. advertising

Quiz # 2 - Consumerism

Fill In The Blanks

1. Giving up one thing in order to buy something else is called a *Trade off*

2. When a group of citizens make a choice together, this is known as a *Collective Choice*

3. Consumers are not the only ones that make choices, *Businesses* must also make choices.

4. In the end *Competition* will bring the price down.

Answer each question with a complete sentence.

1. When is the price of a product right?

   The price is right when manufacturers are able to supply the product at a price consumers are willing to pay.

2. Give an example of supply and demand at work.

   An example of supply and demand at work is as follows: When there is a shortage of oil, gasoline prices are up, when there is an excess of oil, the price of gasoline will drop.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. quality
2. alternative
3. participate

Quiz # 3 - Consumerism

Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. What are the four factors of production?

   The four factors of production are land, labor, capital and entrepreneurship.

2. What does an entrepreneur do?

   Entrepreneurs take risks in products by investing money to give consumers new products.

Use the following vocabulary words in complete sentences.

1. combination

2. profit

3. ingredients

4. investment

5. acquired

Quiz # 4 - Consumerism

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. **How did some early businesses attempt to advertise?**

   In the early days, businesses advertised by placing the product in front of his place of business or he would pay a town crier to call out his name and price of his wares.

2. **What changes did the Industrial Revolution and improved transportation bring to advertising?**

   The Industrial Revolution brought mass production of products which brought about the challenge of mass advertising. Another development in advertising was the free delivery system started with the U.S. Postal Service.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. reduced

2. prosperous

3. communicate

4. literate

Quiz # 5 - Consumerism

Answer each question using a complete sentence.

1. What is meant by the term "market research"?

   Market research entails discovering the attitudes, opinions, and usage habits of consumers.

2. How do businesses find out what the consumers want?

   A business might send out questionnaires to be answered and returned concerning consumer needs.

3. Who are some of the people who help develop new products?

   Chemists, biochemists, bacteriologists, biologists, engineers, and many others who help with the developing of a product.

4. Why do scientists test new products so many times before they put them on the market?

   The new products are tested and re-tested hundreds of times to eliminate the possibility of any harmful reactions.

5. Why is packaging an important part of the marketing chain?

   Manufacturers must make the packaging of their new product convenient for the consumer to preserve freshness, effectiveness and attractiveness in a product.

6. What are some ideas to be considered (thought about) in packaging products?

   Containers must be easy to carry. The outside package must also be disposable for the consumer.

7. What are manufacturing processes?

   Manufacturing processes include what and how the ingredients are put into the product.

Page 2 - Quiz #5

Answer each question with complete sentences.

8. What is the basic function of advertising?
The basic function of advertising is communicating to the consumer about a new product.

9. What areas are most frequently used for advertising?

Television, radio, magazines, newspapers, and direct mail are most frequently used for consumer advertising.

10. How does advertising on a "trial sample" basis work?
A consumer has the opportunity to try the product at no cost and if he likes it, he will purchase the regular size.

11. What is the purpose of a test market?

A test market allows the manufacturer to see how the product does under actual selling conditions.

12. How long are test markets set up for?

The test market may be set up for as long as several years to six months.

Use each of the following vocabulary words in a complete sentence.

1. eliminate
2. stimulate
3. quality
4. data

Page 3 - Quiz #5

Vocabulary

5. visible

6. rebate

7. convenient

8. employ

Consumerism Theme

Final Test

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. This law required federal inspection on all slaughterhouses.

____

2. Ralph Nader was especially critical of this model of car.

____

3. Giving up one thing in order to buy something else is called a __________________

4. In the end ______________ will bring the price down.

SHORT ANSWER (Use complete sentences to answer each question.)

1. Where did Ralph Nader feel some of the blame for auto accidents belonged.

2. What is a "consumer"?

3. What is the meaning of "consumer oriented"?

Short Answer (continued)

4. What conditions must exist for a market to operate?

5. Give an example of supply and demand at work.

6. What are the four factors of production?

7. Who are some of the people who help develop new products?

8. Why do scientists test new products so many times before they put them on the market?

9. What are some ideas to be considered (thought about) in packaging products?

10. What is the basic function of advertising?

11. What is the purpose of a test market?

VOCABULARY (Use each of the following words in a complete sentence.)

1. motivate -
2. rejection -
3. profit -
4. alternative -
5. combination -
6. investment -
7. reduced -
8. communicate -
9. literate -
10. eliminate -
11. quality -
12. rebate -

Consumerism Theme

Final Test

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. This law required federal inspection on all slaughterhouses.
   Wholesome Meat Act of 1967.

2. Ralph Nader was especially critical of this model of car.
   Chevrolet Corvair

3. Giving up one thing in order to buy something else is called a Trade-off

4. In the end competition will bring the price down.

SHORT ANSWER (Use complete sentences to answer each question.)

1. Where did Ralph Nader feel some of the blame for auto accidents belonged.

   Ralph Nader felt some of the blame for auto accidents lay with the manufacturers of the vehicle.

2. What is a "consumer"?

   A consumer is anyone who buys a product.

3. What is the meaning of "consumer oriented"?

   "Consumer oriented" is the idea that the consumer is the decision-maker and he or she will determine what products are successful.

Short Answer (continued)

4. **What conditions must exist for a market to operate?**

Consumers must be willing to pay the price and the seller must have something to sell that consumers want to buy.

5. **Give an example of supply and demand at work.**

The demand for Super Bowl tickets is high and the supply is limited so the price of the tickets will be more.

6. **What are the four factors of production?**

Four Factors of production are land, capital, labor, and entrepreneurship.

7. **Who are some of the people who help develop new products?**

Chemists, biochemists, bacteriologists, biologists, engineers, and many others who help with the developing of a product.

8. **Why do scientists test new products so many times before they put them on the market?**

The new products are tested and re-tested hundreds of times to eliminate the possibility of any harmful reactions.

9. **What are some ideas to be considered (thought about) in packaging products?**

The container must be easy to carry, outside packaging must be disposable for the convenience of the consumer.

10. **What is the basic function of advertising?**

The basic function of advertising is communicating to the consumer about a new product.

11. **What is the purpose of a test market?**

A test market allows the manufacturer to see how the product does under actual selling conditions.

VOCABULARY (Use each of the following words in a complete sentence

1. motivate -

2. rejection -

3. profit -

4. alternative -

5. combination -

6. investment -

7. reduced -

8. communicate -

9. literate -

10. eliminate -

11. quality -

12. rebate -